

A BOOKE OF THE
Arte and maner how to Plant and
Graffe all sorts of Trees, how to set
Stones & sow Pepins, to make wild trees
 to graffe on, as also remedies & medicines. With
 diuers other new practises, by one of the Abbey
 of S. Vincent in France, practised with his owne hands:
 deuised into vii. Chapters, as hereafter more plainly shall
 appere, with an addition in the end of this booke, of
 certaine Dutch practises, for south and Eng-
 land, by Leonard Mascall.



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 Thomas Wight. 1590.

A BOOKE OF THE

The Booke to be Reader.

And how to live and

The wight that willing is to know.

The waie to Graffe and Plante.

May here finde pleisie of the still.

That erst hath been but scabbe.

To Plant or Graffe in other time.

As well as in the Spring.

I reuey by good experience.

To doe an easie thing.

The pleasure of this thing is great.

The profit is not small.

To such men as will practise well.

In things more and less.

The poore man may with pleasure finde,

Some thing to helpe his neede:

So may the rich man reape some fruite,

Where erst he had but weede.

The new man that needeth taught,

May thereby haue at will

Such pleasant fruite to feed his life,

And geue each man his fill.

The common weale cannot but winne,

Where each man doeth endeue:

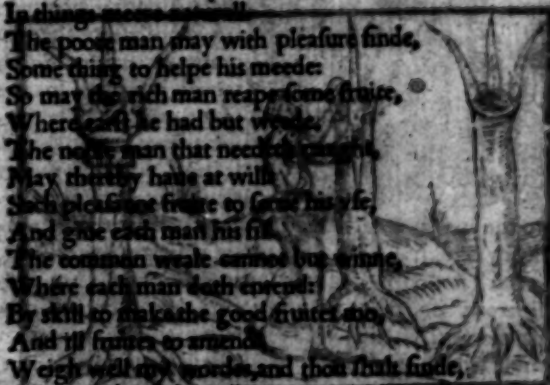
By skill to make the good fruite grow,

And ill fruite to amow.

Weigh well thy wordes, and thou shalt finde,

All true that I doe teile.

Myne Authour doeth not write by gossell
 Praiise made him small
 If thou wilt practise as he did
 Thou maiest finde out much more
 He hath not found out all the truth
 That Nature hath in her



44... 340
 -15 = 277

(cf. X. 2. 44... 341 & 342)

Farwel

To the right Honourable,

and my very good Lord, Sir Iohn Pua-
les Knight, Lord S. Iohn: Leonard

Maskeall witheth prosperous health,
with continuall increase of
honor.

RIGHT Honourable,

among all Sciences that
may be lightly obtained,
and among many good-
lie exercises for minne,
there is none (among the
rest) more meete and re-
quisite, or that more doth
refresh the vitall spirits
of men, nor more engen-
der admiration in the ef-
fects of Nature, or that is

cause of greater retreati-
on to the wearie and trauiled spirit of man, or more profit-
able for mans life, then is the skil of planting & gratying,
the which not onelie we may see with our eyes, but also
feele in our handes the secreete workes of Nature: yea, no-
thing more discouereth vnto vs the greates and incompre-
hensible worke of God, that of one little Pepin seede, Nut,
or small plant, may come the selfe same herbe or tree, and
to bring forth infinite of the same fruites, which also doth
shine & shew forth it selfe vnto vs, especiallie in the Spring
time, by their diuersitie of shootes, blossomes and budde,
in diuers kinde of Nature, by the goodnesse and mightie
power of the great Lord and Creatour towards his people,
in such things as cometh forth of the naturall yeath, to
nourish, to sustaine, and maintaine our liues.

What

oldenue The Epistle in ods o T

What greater pleasure can there bee, then to smell the sweete odour of Herbes, Trees, and Fruits, and to beholde the goodly colour of the same, which in certaine stories of the yere commeth forth of the Wombs of their mother & nourse, and so to vnderstand the secreete operation of the same. And to be short, of this labour (in our liues) wee doe take part thereof with great gaines & reuenues that come thereby, whereas through idlenesse there commeth none: therefore to augment the same, it shall be good to appeale and mitigate all fonde delights, and vaine pleasures, with such like vanities, and cleane put out and abolishe the delights of all vices. Wherefore the Poet saith: Let vs praise the true labouring hower of the true labourer. Therevpon many great Lordes and noble parsonages, haue left their Theaters, pleasant stages, goodly pastimes: forsaking and despising their pleasures, not much regarding rich Diademes, and costly parfumes, but haue given themselves to Planting and Grassyng, and such like. In such sorte, that if wee should diligently search, and recite all the discourse of auncient Histories, as of late daies we should finde, that the most noble personages through their vertue, hath shewed many goodly examples, as in one Theatre a supreme degree Honorable: nor haue had nothing more deare, more requisite, nor more greatly in commendation, then Planting and Grassyng of fruite. Cyrus a great King of the Persians (as witnesse Xenophon,) did so much delight in y^e Art of Planting and Grassyng, (which did shew a great praise & glory vnto his personage,) that he had no greater desire or pleasure, then when he might occupie himself in Planting and Grassyng, to garnish the yearth, to place and order thereon certaine number of Trees. The Emperour Dioclesian, (as doeth recite, Sextus Aurelius Victor,) of his own good will without any constraint, did leaue the Scepter of his Empire, for to remaine continually in the feeldes. So much pleasure did he take in Planting of fruite, in making of Orchards and Gardens, which he did make, garnish,

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with, and finish with their own hands. The Senators, Dictators, and Consuls of the Romanes, among all other things, have commended Planting and Graffing to be one of the most flourishing labours in this world for the Common wealth; the which was celebrated, and counted a great vertue, yea, they did so much esteeme it, that they did hang Tables thereof in diuers places, neuer thinking the time more aptly spent, then in Planting and Graffing, nothing more contenting themselves, nothing more delighted in any other affaires for the common wealth, then in Setting, Sowing, or Planting on the yearth. How much we may praise of late daies, and commend our Treasurers from other Countries, it is easie to bee perceined and knowne, but of London, Gentlemen, and Merchants, which haue had (as is doth appeare) a greater regard in these latter daies, how they might folow the example of others, whereby is both simplified this our Reclime with diuers strange Plants, Herbes, and Trees, very good & necessarie for the Common wealth, not heretofore commonly knowne. And behold, above all labours (for the common wealth) we ought to giue a sure and certaine iudgement, that Planting and Graffing is more highly to bee commended and praised, then many other worthe and noble things in this world. For this Arte hath not onelie from time to time been put in vs, and practise of labour, through Kings and Princes: But also it hath been put in writing of many great and worthe personages, in diuerse kinde of languages, as in Greeke by Philometor, Hieron, Acheleus, Orpheus, Musceus, Homer, Hesiod; Constan-
tine, Cæsar: And in Latine by Varro, Caton, Columella, Palladius, Virgill, Amilius Macer: and in the Portuguese tongue by King Attalus and Mago, (the which reciteth the Histories) that after their death, the bookes of Planting & Graffing were brought to Rome, some after the destruction of Carthage. Likewise how many since haue written onely of zeale, and loue for their Countrey and Com-

THE END

[illegible]

The Epistle.

be put in a generall practise through this Realme, wherby in small time would growe vnto a greate profite & commoditie, both to the rich & poore, wherein I should thinke my self not onely happie, but also to haue a iust tribute for my deserttes, & also this Realme might thereby receiue no small benefite, with praise of other countries, in following our predecessours in this Arte of planting and grassyng: Some places of this Realme are greatly commended and praised among others: as Kent for the cheefest, which vertue (notwithstanding) can not be cleane put out or forgotten, specially, when such as your honour shall seeme to fauour the same, and also to see the forward doings thereof, in such grounds & Lordships as ye do possesse, the which at this time hath onely moued me to attempte vnto your honour, this my simple trauaile, which is not the onely duetie that I owe vnto your honour, but a due desert, not thinking my selfe halfe able to recompence your vertuous liberality, nor shewing otherwaies how to recompence the same, hath boldned me at this time, to commend this my simple and rude worke vnto your Lordship, not according vnto your estate & honour, the which had been more meete & requisite, to haue had the finishing of some better worke. Therefore beseeching your honour, to weye & accept this mine intent & good will herein, which thing so doing, I shal thinke my self not onely happie, but it shall encourage me the more hereafter, to take in hand the like or better worke. Thus I beseech the almighty GOD and Creatour, to increase your prosperous honour, with long life in health.

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be put in a Generall practice through this Reason, because
 in small time would growe unto a great power & con-
 sideration, to the rich & poor, which I do not think
 my self not only happy, but also to have a just reward for
 my desires, also this Reason, because the thereby receive no
 small benefit with profit of other countries following
 our predecessors in this Art of planting and setting
 Some places of this Realme are greatly commended and
 praised among others for the excellent which are
 not withstanding, are not to be despised out of fashion
 especially when seen as your honour shall come to know
 the same, and also to see the forward being thereof in
 grounds & buildings as ye do desire, the which as I
 have hath newly moved me to transport unto you, I would
 my time, namely which is not the only reason that
 I owe unto your honour, but a due desire, notwithstanding
 this, being able to recompence your vertues in many
 following otherwise how to recompence the same, hath
 bolded me at this time to commend this my humble and
 rude worke unto you, I ordaining according to your
 estate & honour, which had been more modest, I
 have to have had the finishing of some better work, than
 this becomming your honour, to weye & accept this minute
 my self not only happy, but it shall encourage me the
 more hereafter to take in hand the like or bet-
 ter worke, Thus I beseech the bright-
 ness of GOD and Creation, to in-
 crease your prosperities, to
 new, with long life
 in health.

To the Gentle

Reader.



Ende Reader thou shalt vnderstand, I haue taken out of diuers Authours this simple work into our English togue, prayig thee for to accept it in good parte: in so doing thou shalt bolden mee to trauaile further therein: & thus shewing my good will in declaring of diuers waies of Planting and Graffing, and how in the meetest times of the yere, with shewing of diuers commodities and secrets herein: How to set or plant with the roote, and without the roote, how to sowe or set Pepinies or Currants, with the ordering thereof. Also how to cleanse your Graffes and Gions, how to helpe barren and sick trees: how to kill wormes and vermin, and to preserue and keepe fruite: how to plant and proine your Vines, and to gather and presse your Grape: how to cleanse & Mosse your Trees, how to make your Cider & Pettie, how to set, choose, order and keepe Hops, with manie other secret practises, which shall appeare in the Table following, that euery person may easilie perceiue in these our daies more largely of the Arte of Planting and Graffing, then heretofore hath been shewed. Which thing is not an exercise onely to the minde, but likewise a great profite many waies, with maintenance of health vnto the bodie. Therefore spare not the bodie to shew so great goodnes ther.

B.

To the Reader.

therevnto, and also to the Common wealth. In these daies (among the rest) ye may see many, which be of the base and abject sorte of the Common wealth, as those which will not sticke to say: sic on thee slaue. What thing is now counted more filthy in these daies (among faire personages) then labouring of the earth, which we must all liue by. Well, these bee daintie persons: yet therevnto, what thing is more beautifull to the eye, more profitable to the purse, or more healthfull vnto the bodie? And herein to put awaie all nourishing of vice and idleness, it is easie to seeke infinite and many worthie Lords and Gentlemen, which haue had a great care to follow the example of others. Wherefore, Gentle reader, let vs now leaue of first all wanton games and idle pastimes; and bee no more as children which seeke but their owne gaine and pleasure; let vs therefore seeke one of vs for another in all good workes for the common wealth; whereby those that doe come after vs, may so enioy our workes and trauaile herein; as wee haue done of our predecessors, that therein God may be glorified; praised and honoied in all our workes of Planting and Grasing; and we therefore may bee thankfull, from age to age, during this mortall life. Amen.

**The Table of all the principall thinges
contained in this booke, which ye shall
heareafter finde by number & leaf.**

Of the seven Chapters following.

**The first Chapter treateth of the setting of *Clawdes*, of
Appell trees, *Plum trees*, *Pearre trees*, and *Servise trees*.**

How to choose your Pepins at the first pressing.
How to vse the yearth to sow your Pepines on.
How to see into Putric for manning your beddes,
& how to weed or cleane your beddes or quarters.
How to plucke yp the wilde *Cane*.

**The second Chapter treateth how to set your wilde trees
come of Pepines, when they be first plucked up.**

How to dung your wilde trees come of Pepines.
How to cut the principall rootes in setting againe.
How to set your trees in radice being young.
How to make a space from one ranke to an other.
How to water your Plants being drie.
How in remouing your trees, to plant them againe.
The best time for to remoue.

Of negligence and forgetfulness.
Not so good to graffe the *Servise tree*, as to set him.
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some being graffed, haue but euill fruite.
For to augment and multiplie your trees.
The manner to chaunge the fruite of the *Pepin tree*.
How to make good *Cider*.
To make an Orchard in few yeeres.

**The third Chapter, is of the setting of *Trees*,
which come of *Nuttes*.**

How to set trees that doe come of *Nuttes*, and the time
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For the Art of Graffing.	

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An exhortation to the Planter and Grafter.



Alwaies before ye do intend to plant
or Graffe, it shall be meete to haue
good experience in things meete for
this Arte, as in knowing the Natures
of all Trees and fruites, and the dif-
ferences of Climates, which be contrary in euery
lande: also to vnderstand the East & West windes,
with aspects, and Starres, to the end ye may begin
nothing that the Winde or Rayne may oppresse,
that your labour be not lost, and to marke also and
consider the disposition of the Elements, that pre-
sent yeere, for all yeeres be not of like operation,
nor yet after one sort: the Sommer and Winter do
not beare one face on the yearth, nor the Spring
tyme alwayes raine, or Autumne alwaies moist:
of this none haue vnderstanding, without a good
and liuely marking spirite, fewe or none (without
learning) may discern of the varieties and quali-
ties of the earth, and what he doth aske or refuse.
Therefore it shall bee good to haue vnderstanding
of the ground where ye do Plant, either Orchard
or Garden with fruites: first it behoueth to make a
sure defence, to the ende, that not onely rude
persons and children may bee kept out, but all
kinde of hurtfull Cartell, indomaging your plants
or Trees, as Oxen, Kine, Calues, Horse, Hogges,
and sheepe, as the rubbing of Sheepe doeth
greatly

To the Planters

greatly hurt the Sappe, and often death kill young
 Trees and Plantes, and where they are broken, or
 bruised with Cattell, it is doubtfull to grow after.
 It shall bee good also, to set, Plant, or Graffe trees
 straight and true, and strength together, that the
 great and high Trees, may not overcome the low
 and weak, nor when they be not like of height, they
 grow nor in a manner so firme to well at one time,
 but the one before the other. The earth which
 is good for vines, is good for other fruitfull
 plants. Therefore digge your holes by your best and best
 plant, that the yeere may be the better to beedy
 and raised, and waye tender, both by Raine in Winter,
 and Heate in Sommer, that thereby your Plants
 may take root the sooner, if you will make your holes
 as plant them in by the waye the tree will grow to make
 your holes two Moneths before you plant, as long
 as they be made, then it shall be good to turne of
 Sawe, or such like thereof, to make your ground
 wange: the further you make them, the further they be
 from your Trees that beare, and your holes shall be
 to the Fortnight, that is, more straight in the ground
 then beneath; whereby the roots may draw the
 more roome, and by straightness be able to draw the
 lesse Raine or cold shall enter by in Winter, and
 also lesse Heate in the soyle in Sommer. And so
 also that the year they be planted, they be not churled
 with, nor lie in water: they be not churled to draw
 a good space betweene euery Tree, for the hanging
 bowes, for beinge high together, they cannot take
 root, nor soe no thing to well under your Trees
 y^{et} 8

of Trees and Grasses.

neither will not beare fruite so well: Some loweish
 forrie sooke, some thurtie foote, some thurtie be-
 twen cuttie Trees: Your Plants ought to bee
 greater then the handle of a Shovel, and the les-
 ser the better: See this by sight, with our knowe,
 or handle, having made up the graine of bark,
 which shall the loone be apt to take Grasses, and
 when ye see them under or boughes of olde Trees,
 choose the yongest, and strait it branch thereof,
 and those Trees which have borne yeerly good
 fruite before, take of those which bee on the Sun-
 nie side, loone then those that growe in the co-
 uert or shadowe, and when ye take vp or alter your
 Plants, ye shall note, to what windes your Plant
 is subiect, and so let them be set againe, but those
 which have growen in drie grounds, let them bee
 set in moiste groundes: Your Plants ought to bee
 cutte of three foote long: If ye will set twoo or
 three Plants together in a hole, ye must take heede
 the roote of one touch not one to other, for then
 the one will perishe and the other, or die by
 Wormes, or other Vermin: And when you haue
 placed your Plants in the yearth, it shall bee good
 to strike downe to the bottom of everie hole, two
 shorte stakes as great as your arme, on either side
 your hole one, & let the appeare but a little above
 the yearth, that ye may thereby in Summer giue
 water vnto the rootes if neede be. Your young
 Plants, and rooted trees are commonly set in Au-
 tumne, from the first vnto the fiftene of October,
 yet some oppinion is, better after Alhallowtide vn-

To the Planters,

to Christmas, then in the Spring because the earth
will drye to soone after, & also to set Plants with-
out roote after Michellmas, that they may the bet-
ter mollifie and gather roote againste the Spring,
whereof ye shall finde hereafter more at large.
Thus much haue I thought meete to declare vn-
to the Planters and Graffers, whereby they may
the better auoide the occasion and daungers
of Planting & Graffing, which may come
often tymes through
ignorance.

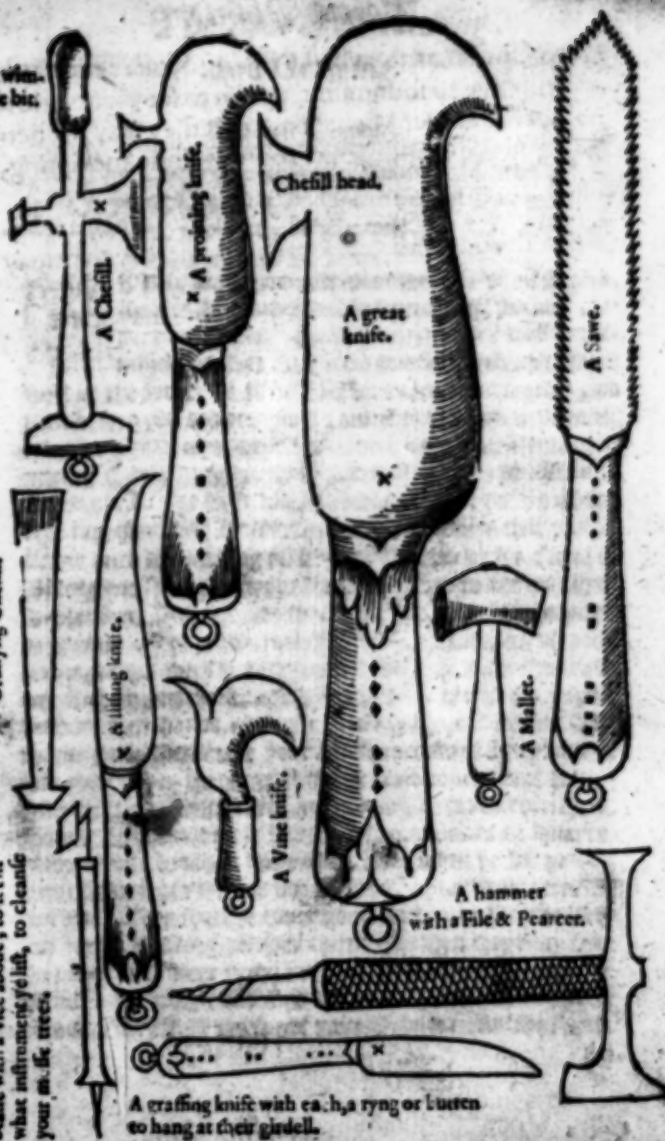


Staffe with a vice about, to fix in
what instrument y^e list, to cleanse
your m^o the trees.

A Grasfing Chetill.

A win-
ble bit.

A grasfing knife with ea. h. a ryng or luten
to hang at their girdell.



Chetill head.

A great
knife.

A Mallet.

A Saw.

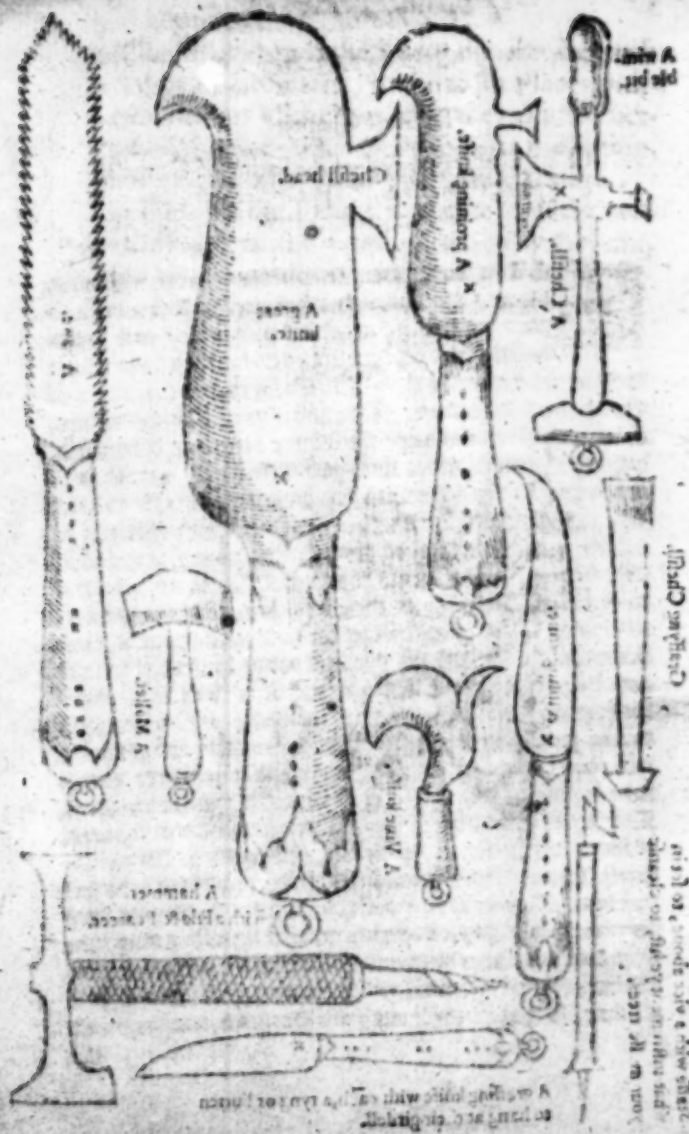
A hammer
with a File & Pearece.

A Vine knife.

A lifting knife.

A Chetill.

A probing knife.



The Art of Planting

31

and Grafting. In view whereof
I have written this booke

The first Chapter.

This Chapter treateth of the setting of Currants,
young Plum trees, and Pear trees, of Damask roses,
and Service trees. At which time also
it is to be made by an eight or nine dayes

Rose to make young trees of the popins of Apples,
Pears, Plumes, and Service. First ye must pre-
pare and make a great bed of pith well reple-
nished with good fat earth, and placed
well in the house, & to be well laboured and digged a good
time before you doe occupy it: and after an by any means,
let it be watered very deep the winter before, imbruing or
miring it well together with good fat earth, so also to be
mired almost the halfe with good dung, and let it rot and
ripe together with the earth. And for allwise that plot be
cleane unto the pressing of hay, that you have Cions or
plants doe spring or grow thereon. Then in the month of
September, December, or there abouts, take of the popins,
or Pomes of the sayd fruit at the best pressing of your
licence, before the Carrails be made, or hewed: then take
out of these and rubbe a fath at once in a cloth, & drye them
betwixt your hands, and take so many thereof as you shall
thinke good: then make your bed square, faire and plaine, &
sow your seedes thereon, then sake and cover them with a
rath light, & with castling putting so much upon them.
After that, divide your bedes into quadrants of square,
of foure fath broad on there about, that when ye list ye may
cleane them from the one side to the other, without trauelling
thereon. Then shall ye cover your seedes or popins with
fine earth, so lifting all over them, that then they may take
the deeper and surer root, and will keepe them the better in
winter following, and if ye list ye may rake them a litle
all over, so that ye raise not your popins above the earth.

D.

An

An other way howe to distill the Pepins at the
first comming of the licour or pressing.

Which is, ye shall chooke the greatest & fairest Cornes
of your land, and take them first at the first husling of
your fruit, then ye shall take a sheaf, and laye them all
the winter, untill ye knowe when to sowe them a little after sow
them in good earth, as thin as ye doe sow Beason, and then
sow them in the winter, as the other. *James 1. 11. 12.*
The fruit of the earth shall be lowe, and the fruit of the
earth shall be lowe, and the fruit of the earth shall be lowe.

[illegible]

And when the Kinges are pulled into paine, and that we sit
in paine, praying for a grace, to let them knowe up what
of our paine, but let us thinke (because) as other things which
may hurt them, he will be with us. And in the morning
wherein shall we be together, to see them in the evening,
and how one might to please the world. **Glory.** And
when these things shall be great, as of the
strength of one power, must they please them up all in
the morning, before they begin to spring
again.

Planting and Grasing.

7

against the time that ye let them out make with them a hole
 chord as is shewed in the picture to the right of the old one, which
 may be done by cutting a hole by the side of the old one
 The second Chapter treateth how one shall set againest
 the small wild trees which come of Depressure
 as they be placed by the side of the old one
 For the Bassard or little wilde Trees which come of the
 ground and bunge and to be well in the ground and well
 prepared and well, as it is shewed in the other part before of
 the Depressure.

How to dung your Bassard or wild youngling

Trees which come of Depressure
 About August before Christmas, ye must digge and dung
 well the place where as ye will set them, & make your
 square of earth even and plaine, so large as ye shall thinke
 good, then set your little trees so farre one from another as
 ye thinke mete to be grafed, so that there may be set in even
 ranks and in good order, that when neede shall require, ye
 may remove or remove any of them at any part sheweth.

How ye ought in replanting or setting to cut of in

the middlest the principall greye roots.

What part soever ye doe let any Tree, ye must cut of
 the great moister rote within a fote of the stocke, and all
 other bigge rotes, so that ye leave a fote longth of, and
 so let them be set, and make your ranks growe wise one from
 an other halfe a fote, or there aboutes, and ye must also see
 that there be of good dung more downe and closer then ye doe
 set your Trees to comfort the good rote withall.

How you ought to let your trees in ranche

Ye shall let your small young Trees in ranche halfe a large
 fote one from an other, and let them be covered as ye do
 set them, with good fat earth all over the rotes.

How to make the space from one ranke to an other.

Ye shall leave betwene your ranches, from one ranche
 to an other, one fote, or there aboutes, so that ye may

D.ii.

pass

paste betweene the ranches so; to cleane them if made re-
quire, and also so; to graffe any part or partell therof when
time shall be meete. But ye must note, in making thus your
ranches, ye shall make as many allies as ranches. And if ye
thinke it not good to make so many allies, then divide those
into quarters of five foot wide, or therabouts, and make
and let foure ranches (in eche quarter of the same) one foot
from another, as ye shal see to set great Cabbage. And affore af-
ter as ye haue set them in ranches and in good order as is a-
foresaid, then shall ye cut of all the weeds euen by the ground.
But in thus doying, see that ye doe not p'cke up or lose the
yearth which is about them: or if ye will, ye may cut the be-
foze ye doe set them in ranches. If ye doe so, see that ye set
them in such good order, and euen with the earth, as is afoze
said. And it shall suffice also to make your ranches as ye shal
see cause. And looke that ye furnish the yearth all ouer with
good dung, without mingling of it in the yearth, nor yet to
cover the said plants withall, but throwed betwixt: and ye
must also looke well to p'cleansing of weeds, grasse, or other
such things which will be a hurt to the growth of p' plants.

¶ How to water Plants when they waxe drie.

It shall be good to water them when the time is drie: in
the first yere. When toke they haue put forth of new Ci-
ons, leaue no more growing but p' Cion which is p' prin-
cipall & fairest, vpon euerie stocke one: all the other cut of
hard by the stocke: & euer as they do growe small twiggas
about the stocke, ye shall in the Moneth of March and A-
prill cut them all of hard by the stocke. And if ye then sticke
by euery plant a p'esse wand, and so bind them with will-
lowe bark: Brier, or Willers, it shall profite them much in
their groweth. Then after five or six yeres groweth, when
they be so bigge as your finger, or there abouts, ye may then
remoue any of them whereas ye will haue them grow and
remaine.

*¶ How one ought to remoue Trees,
and to plant them againe.*

The manner howe ye ought to remoue trees, is shewed in the first Chapter following: then about two or thre yeres after their remouing, ye shall graffe them, for then they will be the better rooted. As for the others which ye leaue still in ranches, ye may also graffe them where as they stande, as ye shall see cause good. When ye haue plucked vp the fairest to plant in other places (as is also said) also the manner howe to Graffe them, is shewed in the first Chapter following. But after they shall be so graffed, in what place so euer it be, ye shall not remoue or set them in other places againe, until the Graffes be well closed vpon the bedde of the wilde stocke.

¶ When the best time is to replant, or remoue.

When the head of the stocke shall bee all ouer closed about the graffes, then ye may when ye will, transplant and remoue them (at a due time) where they shall continue. For with often remouing, ye shall doe them great hurt in their rootes, and bee in danger to make them die.

¶ Of negligence and forgetfulness.

If peraduenture ye forget (through negligence) and haue let small Cions two or thre yeres grow about the sides of your stockes unplucked vp, then if ye haue so done, ye may well plucke them vp and set them in ranches, as the other of the Depins. But ye must let the ranches more larger that they may be remoued without hurting of the others rootes: and cut of all the small twiggess aboue as neede shall require, though they be set or graffed. Order them also in all things as those small Cions of a yeres growth.

¶ It is not so convenient to Graffe the Seruice trees as to set him.

Wheras ye shall see yong Seruice Trees, it shall be most profite in setting them, for if ye doe graffe them, I beleue ye shall winne nothing thereby. The best is onely to plucke vp the yong Ballard trees whē they are as great as a good walkyng Staffe: then proune or

cut of their branches and carie them to set where as they may be no more remoued: and they that profit more in setting then grafting.

Some trees without grafting bring forth good fruit, and some other being grafted be better to make Syder of.

It is here to be marked, that though the Pepins be some of the Houses of Pears and good Apples, yet ye shall finde that some of them doe loue the tree whereof they came: and those be right, which haue also a smooth barke, and as faire as those which be grafted: the which if ye plant or set them thus growing from the mother roote without grafting, they shall bring as good fruit, even like vnto the Pepin whereof he first came. But there be other new sorts commonly good to eate, which be as good to make Syder of, as those which shall be grafted for that purpose.

When you list to augment and multiply your trees.

After this sort ye may multiply them, being of diuers sorts & diuersities, as of Pears, or Apples, or such like: notwithstanding, when soeuer you shall finde a good Tree thus come of the Pepin, as is aforesaid, so shall ye vse him. But if ye will augment trees of them selues, ye must take Graftes, and so graffe them.

Of the maner and changing of the fruit of the Pepin tree.

When soeuer ye doe replant or change your Pepin trees from place to place, in so remouing often the stocke, the fruit thereof shall also change: but fruit which both come of Grafting, doth alwaies keepe the forme and nature of the tree whereof he is taken: for as I haue said, as often as the Pepin trees be remoued to a better ground, the fruit thereof shall be so much amended.

How one ought to make good Syder.

Here is to be noted, if ye will make good Syder of what fruit soeuer it be, being Pears or Apples, but specially of good Apples, and wilde fruit, haue alwaies

maies a regard vnto the ryping thereof, so gathered bye, then put them in dry places, on bourses in heapes, couered with dry straw, and whensoever ye will make wyder choice, of those out all those which are blacke brysed, & rotten Apples, and throw them away, then take & vse the rest for wyder: But here to giue you vnderstanding, doe not as they doe in the Countrey of Menn, which doe put their fruite gathered, into the middell of their Garden, in the raine & mistings, vpon the bare earth, which will make them to lose their force and vertue, and both make them also withered & tough, and lightly a man shall neuer make good wyder that shall come to any purpose or good profit thereof.

To make an Orchard in few yeeres.

Some do take young straight slippes, which doe growe from the rotten, or of the sides of the Apple trees, about Michaelmasse, and doe so plant or set them (with wydes) in good ground, whereas they that not be remoued, and so graffe (being well rooted) thereon. Othersome doe take and set them in the Spring tyme (after Christmas) in likewise, and doe graffe thereon when they be well rooted: & both doe spring well. And this manner of way is cosited to haue an Orchard the soonest. But these trees will not endure past twentie or thirtie yeeres.

The third Chapter is of setting
Trees of Nuttes.

How one ought to set Trees which come of Nuttes.

Fo: to set trees which come of Nuttes, when ye haue eaten the fruite, take that ye keepe the Stones and Curnells thereof, then let them be dyled in the winds, without the vehemencie of the Sunne, so reserue them in a dore and vse them as before.

Of the tyme when ye ought to plant or set them.

Ye shall plant or set them in the beginning of winter, or afore Michaelmasse, whereby they may the sooner spring out

out of the earth. But this manner of setting is dangerous for the Winter then coming in, and they being young and tender in coming up, the cold will kill them. Therefore it shall be best to stay and reserve them till after winter. And then before ye doe set them, ye shall take oʒ steepe them in Withe, oʒ in Withe and water, so long till they doe sticke therein: then shall ye dꝛye them and set them in good earth, in the change oʒ increase of the Soone, with the small end upward, foure fingers deepe, then put some sticke thereby to marke the place.

For to set them in the Spring time.

If ye will plant oʒ set your Nuttes in the Spring time, where ye will haue them still to remaine and not to be remoued, the best and most easie way is, to sette in euery such place (as ye thinke good) thre oʒ foure Nuttes nigh together, and when they doe all spring up, leaue none standing but the fairest.

Of the dunging and deepe digging thereof.

Also whereas ye shall thinke good, ye may plant oʒ set all your Nuttes in one square oʒ quarter together in good earth and dung, in such place and time as they be to plant. But see that it be well dunged, and also dugged good and deep; and to be well medled with good dung throughout, then sette your Nuttes thre fingers deepe in the earth, and halfe a foot one from an other: ye shall water them often in the Sommer when there is dꝛye weather, and see to weede them, and digge it as ye shall see neede.

Of Nuttes and Stones yke to the Trees they came of.

It is here to be noted, that certaine kinde of Nuttes and Cornells which doe issue the Trees whereof the fruite is like vnto the Tree they came of, when they be planted in good ground, and set well in the Sunne, which be the Walnuttes, Chestnuttes, all kinde of Peaches, Figges, Almonds and Azygotes, all these doe issue the Trees they came of.

Of

Planting and Grafting.

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Of the Planting the Joyd Nurres in good earth and in the Sunne.

ALL the sayde Trees doe bring as good fruite of the sayde
 Suites, if they be well planted, and set in good earth,
 well in the Sunne, as the fruit of Trees they first came of.
 Why fruite shall not haue so good sauour.

Fo: if ye plant good Ruttes, good Peaches, or Figges in a garden full of shadow, the which hath afore sowed & sown, as the Stone doth, so: lacke cherol, their fruit shall not haue to god fauour, although it be all of one fruit: and like wise to it is with all other fruit and Trees, for the goodness of the earth, and the faire sunne, doeth preferre them much.

For to set the Pine tree.

For to set the wine trees, ye must set o; plant the of Buts, in March, o; about the shade of the lappe, not highly after, ye must also set them where they may not be removed after, in holes well digged, and well dunged, not to be transplanted o; removed againe, for very hardy they will stand thirty years, being removed, specially if ye butt the matter quite thereof.

Fo: to set forth Cherries which doe grow commonly in gardens, so that underneath they may not grow of stones, but better it shall be to take of the small Clons which doe come from the great roots: then plant them, and suffer that they grow then the Stones, & those Clons must be set when they are small, young and tender: as of this, or that perce growth, for when they are great, they grow not so well, and when ye set them, ye must be careful of all the bones.

Trees of Bastard and wilde Nottes.

There be other sorts of Butters, although they be sold
in good ground, and also in the Summer, yet they
not being built to good fruits as the other, but com-
monly

monly like unto those pnttes they came of, but to be a hard wood with some fruit, which is the Filbert, small pnttes, of Plummies, of Cherries, and the great Myroto: therefore if ye will haue them good fruit, ye must set them in manner & forme following.

How to set Filberdes or Hasell trees.

For to set Filberdes or Hasells, & to haue them good, take the small twigs that grow out from the roote of the Filberde or Hasell tree, (with short bearie twiggcs) & set them, and they shall bring as good fruit as the Trees they came of: it shall not be needful to prims, or cut of the branches thereof when ye set them, if they be not great, but those that ye doe set, let them be but of two or thre yeres growth, and if ye shall see those Cions which ye haue planted, not to be faire and good, or doe grow and prosper not well, the (in the spring time) cut them of hard by the roote, that other small Cions may grow thereof.

To set Damsons or Plum trees.

In setting Damsons or Plum trees, which fruit ye would haue like to the trees they came of: if the said trees be not graft before, ye shall take onely the Cions that grow from the roote (of the old stock) which groweth with small twigs, and plant & set them: and their fruit shall be like unto the Trees they were taken of.

To take Plum Graffes, and graffe them

on other Plum trees.

AND if your Plum trees be graft already, and haue the like fruit that you desire, ye may take your graffes thereof, and graffe them on your Plum trees, and the fruit that shall come thereof, shall be as good as the fruite of the Cion, which is taken from the roote, because they are much of like effect.

To set all sorts of Cherries.

TO set all sortes of greates Cherries, and others: ye must haue the graffes of the same trees, and Graffe them on other Cherry trees, although they be of contrary

wert

Planting and Graffing.

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lower fruit, and when they are so graft, they will be as good as the fruit of the Tree whereof the graffe was taken: for the stones are good, but to set to make wilde Cions, or plants to graffe on.

The manner how one may order both

Plum trees, and Cherie trees.

For so much as these are two kinds of Trees, that is, to understand, the Cherie, and the Plum tree, for when they be so graft, their rootes be not so good, nor so free as the branches about, wherefore the Cions y^e doe come from the rootes, shall not make so good and franker trees of. It is therefore to be understood, how the manner is set to make frank trees, that may put forth good Cions in time to come, which is: when they be great & good, then if ye will take those Cions, or young springs from y^e rootes, ye may make good trees thereof, & then it shall not need to graffe them any more after: but to augment one by the other, as ye doe the Cions from the roote of the Nutte, as is also said, and ye shall doe as followeth.

How to graffe Plum trees and Chery trees.

Ye may well graffe Plum trees, and great Cherie trees, in such good order as ye lust to have them, and as hereafter shall be declared in the fifth Chapter following: for these would be grafted while they are young & small, and also graft in the ground, so: thereby one may breede and trim them the better, & put but one graffe in each stock of the same. Cleane not the bark, but a little on the one side, nor yet deep, or long open.

How ye must proaine or cut your trees.

For when your grasses be well taken on the stocke, & that the grasses doe put forth faire and long, about one yeres growth, ye must proaine, or cut the branch of commonly in Winter, (when they proaine their Wines) a fote lower, to make them spread the better: then shall ye meddle all through with good fat earth, the which will draw the better to the place, which ye haue so prained or cut.

C.ii.

The

The conuenient way to cleanse and proine,
or dresse the rootes of trees.

AND so; the better cleansing and proining trees beneath, is thus: ye shall take away all the weeds, and grasse about the rootes, then shall ye digge them so round about, as ye would seme to pluck them vp, and shall make them halfe bare, then shall ye enlarge the earth about the rootes, and sobers as ye shall see them grow faire & long, place o; couch them in the saide hole & earth againe: then shall ye put the cut ende of the tree where ye is graft, somewhat more lower then his rootes were, whereby his Cions so graft, shall spring so much the better.

When the stocke is greater then the graffes.

When as the Tree weareth, and strowleth greater beneath the grafting, then above: then shall ye cleane the rootes beneath, and weareth them round, and so couer them againe. But see ye breake no roote thereof, so will he come to perfection. But most men doe vse this way: if the stocke wart greater then the graffes, they doe slyt down the bark of the graffes above, in two o; three parts, o; as they shall see cause thereof: and so likewise, if the graffes were greater above then the stocke, ye shall slyt downe the stocke accordingly, with the edge of a sharpe knife. This may well be done at any tyme in March, April, & May, in the crease of the spore, and not lightly after.

The remedy when any bough or member
of a Tree is broken.

If ye shall chaunce to haue boughes, o; members of Trees broken, the best remedie shall be, to place those broken o; members right soone againe, (then shall ye comfort the roots with good newe earth) and binde fast those broken bowes o; members, both above and beneath, and so let them remaine vnto an other yeare, til they may close & put forth newe buds.

When a member or bough is not broken, how to proyne them.

where

the more they then bring forth all their matter into the
as trees be great, they must be disbrancht; or bowen out
of, before they be set againe, or else they will hardly prosper.
If the trees be great, having great branches or bowes, wher
ye shall digge them up, ye must disbranch them above ye set
them againe, for when trees shall be thus pruned, they shall
bring great Cions from their rootes, wher shall be frank &
god to replant, or set in other places, and that thus also god
bbranches & rootes, so that after it shall not neede to graffe
them any more, but shall continue one after an other to be
free and good.

How to couth the rootes when they are pruned, and also of this, what is
the best way to set them againe, if ye will have the rootes of
such as ye have pruned, or cut of the branches before, ye
shall leave all such small rootes which grow on the grates
raies, and ye shall so place those rootes in replanting againe
not deepe in the earth, so that they may soon grow, and put
forth Cions: which being well bred, ye may have fruite so
good as if other ways mentioned, being of the same or four yeres
growth, as afoze is declared.

What trees to prune.

This way of pruning is more harder for the great Chery
(called Healmier) then for the plain tree. Also it is very
requisite and meete for those Cions or Trees, which be graft
on the wilde white Chery tree, to be pruned also, for winters
and sondry causes.

Why the lower Chery dureth not so long,
as the Healmier or great Cherie.

The wilde and lowe Cherie, of his owne nature will not
so long tyme endure, (as the great Healmier Cherie)
neither can have sufficient hope to nourish the Grasse, as
the great Healmier Cherie is graft, therefore when ye have
pruned the branches beneath, and the rootes also, so that
ye leave rootes sufficient to nourish the Tree, then set him.
If ye cutte not of the under rootes, the Tree will pro-
spere.

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the more easie, & also lighter to be knowen when they put
such Clons, from the roots of the same, the woorth ye may
take hereafter.

To graffe one great Cherie vpon an other.

Ye must haue raised into the Beaine Cherrie, which is
graft on the wilde Countrey (which is an other kinde of
great Cherrie) and whether you doe waite them or not, it is
not materiall: for they dure a long time. But ye must let
take away the Clons, that doe grow from the roots of the
wilde Countrey, or wilde Plum tree: because they are of na-
ture wilde, and doe draw the sappe from the said tree.

Of deepe setting or shalow.

To set your Stockes or trees somewhat deeper on the high
grounds, then in the halletes, because the Sunne (in sum-
mer) shall not drye the roots: and in the loyn ground more
shalow, because the water in Winter shall not hurt them, or
among the roots. Some doe marke the Stock in taking it up,
and to set him againe the same way, because he will not al-
ter his nature: so likewise the graffes in graffing.

The fourth Chapter doeth shew how to set other trees
which come of wilde Clons pricked in the
earth without rootes: & also of pro-
uning the meaner Clons.

Trees taking roote prickt of branches.



There be certaine which take roote, being
pricked of branches pruned of other trees,
which be, the Mulberie, the Figgs tree, the
Quince tree, the service Tree, the Doun-
nab tree, the Apple tree, the Damson tree, &
diuers sorts of other plum trees, as y^e Plum
tree of Paradise, &c.

How one ought to set them.

For

For to set these in the earth, ye must cut of the young twiggies of boughes, without any ballowes & churmes, not lightly after. Ye shall chuse them which be as great as a little sticke of moze, and looke where as ye can finde them faire, smooth, and straight, and full of sappe withall, growing of young trees, all of the age of three or foure yeeres growth, or thereabouts, and looke that ye take them so from the tree that a good Chisell, that ye breake not of lose any part of the barked thereof, more then halfe a fote beneath, neither of one side or other: then pricke or cut of the branches, and picke them one fote deepe in the earth, well digged & ordered before.

How to bynde them that be weake.

Those plants which be slender, ye must pricke or cut of the branches, then bynde them to some stake or such lyke to be set in good earth, and well manured with good dung, and also to be well and deeply digged, and to be set in a moist place, or else to be well watered in summer.

How one ought to digge the earth, for to set them in.

AND when that ye would set them in the earth, ye must first prepare to digge it, and dung it well throughout a large fote deepe in the earth. And when as ye will set them, euery one in his place made (before) with a crow of Iron, and for to make them take roote the better, ye shall put with your plants, or watered Otes, or Barley, and so ye shall let them grow the space of three or foure yeeres, or when they shall be well branched, then ye may remoue them, and if ye breake of the olde stubbie roote, and set them lower, they will last a long time the more. If some of those plants doe chance to put forth Cions from the roote, & being so rooted, ye must plucke them vp though they be tender, and set them in other places.

OF Cions without rootes.

If that the saide Plants haue Cions without rotes, but which come from the tree rots beneath, then cut them not of till they be of two or three yeeres growth, by that tyme they will gather of rotes to be replanted in other places.

To plant the Figge tree. in ground

The said Plants taken of Figge trees graffed, be the best. Ye may likewise take other sorts of Figge trees, & graffe one vpon the other, so; like as vpon the wilde trees do come the Depins, euen so the Figge, but not so sone to prosper & growe.

How to set Quinces.

Likewise the nature of Quinces is to spring, if they be pricked (as above sayde) in the earth, but some tymes I haue graffed with great difficultie (saith mine Author) vpon a white Thorne, and it hath taken and borne fruite to looke on, faire, but in tast moze weaker then the other.

The way to set Mulberies.

There is also an other way to set Mulberies as foloweth, which is, if you doe cut in Winter certaine great Mulberie boles or stockes, asunder in 3 bodie (with a sate) in troncheons a foot long or moze, the ye shall make a great furrow in good earth well & deepe, so that ye may couer well againe your troncheons, in setting them at ends halfe a foot one from an other; then couer them againe; that the earth may be aboue those ends, that is foure fingers high, so let them remaine, and water them (in summer) if need be some tymes, and cleane them from all hurtfull weeds & rotes.

Note of the same.

That then within a space of tyme after, the saide troncheons will put forth Cions, the which when they be somewhat sprigged, hauing two or three small twiggcs, then ye may transplant or remoue them where ye list, but leaue your troncheons still in the Earth; so; they will put forth many motions, the which if they shall haue trauell of rots,

then dung your trenchons within with good earth, & like
wise about also, and they shall doe well.

Then you meete to cut Cions, & so forth.

Ye shal vnderstand that all trees the which commonly be
put forth Cions, if ye cut them in Winter, they will put
forth and spring more abundantly, for then they be all good to
set and plant.

To set Bush trees, or Gooseberries, or small Raisons: It shall be taught here.

There be many other kinde of Bush trees, which will grow
of Cions picked in the ground, as is Gooseberry tree, the
small Raisin tree, the Warberie tree, the Black thorne tree,
these with many others, to be planted in Winter, will grow
without rates: ye must also provide these they will take
well enough: so likewise ye may pick (in Spaine) of Oylars
in moist grounds, and they will grow, & serue to many pur-
poses for your Garden.

The fift Chapter treateth of sowerma-

ner of Grassings.

It is to be vnderstand that there be many kinde of Grass-

sings, wherof I haue here onely put foure sorts, the which

be good, both sure & well proued, & easie to doe, the which ye

may use both in the parts of the yere & more, for I haue

(with be) grassed in our house, in every month, except Decem-

ber & November, & they haue taken well, which I haue (with be)

in Winter beginne to grass, & in the summer grass

in the fourth time: which according to the time, sayward or

flow: for certain trees, specially young faire cions haue enough

or more of their sappe into midde August, then others being

but at November before.

The first way to grasse all sorts of trees.

Add first of all it is to be noted, that all sorts of frank

trees, no alio in the Temp of nature, may be Grasse

with

with graffes, & in the Dutchine, and both doe well take, but specially those trees which be of like nature: therefore it is better so to graffe. Whoebeit they may well grow & take of other sorts of trees, but certaine trees be not so good, nor will prosper so well in the ende.

How to graffe Apple trees, Pearre trees,

Quince trees and Medler trees.

They graffe the Pearre graffe, on other Pearre stocks, & Apple, upon Apple stocks, Crabbe or Wayling stocks, the Quince and Medler, upon the white Thorne, but most commonly they use to graffe one Apple upon an other, and both Peares & Quinces, they graffe on Balkeborne and Crabbe stocks. Another kinde of fruit called in French, Saulsey, they use to graffe on the Whilow stock, the maner thereof is hard to doe, which I haue not seen, therefore I will let passe at this present.

The graffing of great Cherries.

They graffe the great Cherie, called in French Heaulmiers, upon the Crabbe stock, and an other long Cherie called Guyniers, upon the wilde or lower Cherie tree, & likewise one Cherie upon an other.

To graffe Medlers.

The Spindle or Medlar, they may be grafted on other Medlars, or on white Thorne, the Quince is grafted on the white or blacke Thorne, and they doe prosper well. I haue grafted (saith he) the Quince upon a wilde Pearre stocke, & it hath taken & borne fruite well and good, but they will not long endure. I beleue (saith he) it was because I graffe was not able enough to draine the sap from the Pearre stock. Some graffe the Medlar on the Quince, to be great. And it is to be noted, although the stocke and the graffe be of contrarie natures: yet notwithstanding, neither the Graffe nor Dutchin, shall take any part of the nature of the wild stock so grafted, though it be Pearre, Apple, or Quince, which is contrary against many which haue written, that if ye graffe the Medlar upon a Quince tree, they shall be without stones,

F.ii.

which

which is abusion and mockerie. For I haue (saith he) proued the contrary my selfe.

Of diuers kindes of grasses.

It is very true, that one may set a tree, which shall beare diuers sorts of fruit at once, if he be graffed with diuers kinde of grasses, as the blacke, white, & greene Cherrie together, and also Apples of other trees, as Apples & Peares together, and in the Scutchion (ye may graffe) likewise of diuers kindes also, as on Peares, Abricotes, and Plums together, and of others also.

Of the grassing the Figge.

Ye may graffe the Figge tree vpon the Peach tree or Abricote, but leaue a branch on the stocke, and there must be according for the space of yeres, for the one shall change sooner then the other. All trees aboue said, doe take very well being graffed one with the other. And I haue not knowen, of founte of any others. Howbeit (saith he) I haue curiously sought and proued, because they say one may graffe on Coleworts, or on Climes, the which I think are but iesses.

Of the great Abricotes.

The great Abricote they graffe in Sommer, in the Scutchion or shield, in the sappe or barke of the lesser Abricot, and be graffed on Peach trees, Figge trees, & principally on Damson or Plum trees, for ther they wil prosper the better.

Of the Seruice tree.

Of the Seruice tree, they saye and wyte, that they may hardly be graft on other seruice Trees, either on Apple trees, Pearre, or Quince trees, and I beleue this to be veris hard to doe, for I haue tried (saith he) & they wold not proue.

The setting of Seruices.

Therefore it is much better to set them of turnells, as it is aforesaid, as also in the second Chapter of the Planting of cions, or other great trees, which must be cut in winter, as such as shalbe most mate for that purpose.

Trees which be very hard to be graffed, in the shield or scutchion.

ALL other manner of trees also, maye, doe take very well to be graffed with Cions, and also in the sheld, except the birches on peaches, Almonds, Perrigniers, the peach tree doe take hardly to be graffed, but in the sheld in Sommer, as shall more largely hereafter declared. As for the Almonds, Perrigniers and peaches, ye may better set them of Curculs and Guttas, whereby they shall the sooner come to perfection to be graffed.

How a man ought to consider those trees, which be commonly charged with fruit.

Ye shall understand, that in the beginning of graffing, ye must consider what sortes of Trees, doe most charge the stocke with wannich and fruit, as that doe loue the countrie or ground, whereas you intend to plant or graffe them: for better it were to haue abundance of fruit, then to haue very few or none good.

Of trees whereon to choose your graffes.

Of such Trees as ye will gather your graffes to graffe with, ye must take them at the endes of the principall branches, which be also faire and greatest of shape, hauing two or three fingers length of the olde wood, with the new, and those Cions which of yeres somewhat high together, are the best, for those which be long, or farre one from an other, be not so good for to bring fruit.

The Cions toward the East are best.

Ye shall understande, that those Cions which do grow on the East, or Orient part of the tree, are best: ye must not lightly gather of the euill & slender graffes, which grow in the midst of the trees, nor any graffes which doe grow within on the branches, or that do spring from the stock of the tree, nor yet graffes which be on very olde trees, for thereby ye shall not lightly profit to any purpose.

To choose your tree for graffes.

AND when the trees where as you intend to gather your graffes, be small & young, as of this or five yeres growth, doe not take of the highest graffe thereof, the greatest, ex-

that it be of a small Tree of two or three yeeres, the which commonly hath to much of toppes or wood, otherwise not, for you shall but marre your grafting.

How to keepe grasses long time. **Y**e may keepe grasses a long time good, as from Alhallowe tide (so that the leaves be fallen) into the time of Crasping, if that they be well covered in the earth halfe a foot deepe therein, and so that none of the do appere without the earth.

How to keepe grasses before they are budded.

Ye shall not gather them except ye have great need, till Christmas or thereabouts, and put them not in the ground nigh any wall, for feare of Moles, Weasels, water, marring the place and grasses. It shalbe good to keepe grasses in the earth before they begin to bud, when that ye will graffe betwixt the barke & the Tree, and when the trees begin to enter into their sappe.

How one ought to begin to graffe. **Y**e may well beginne to graffe (in cleaving the stocke) at Christmas, or before, according to the coldness of the time, and principally the bealme or great Cherie, Peares, Wardens, or forward fruit of Apples, and for Medlars it is good to tary until the ende of Januarie & Februarie, until March, or until such time as ye shal see trees begin to bud or spring.

When it is good grafting the wilde stockes. **I**n the sopping tyme it is good Grafting of wilde stockes, (which be great) betwixt the barke and the tree, such stockes as be of lateward spring, and kept in the earth before. The Damson or Plum tarieth longest to be Graft: for they doe not shew or put forth sap, so soone as the others.

Marke if the tree be forward or not. **Y**e ought to consider allwaies, whether the tree be forward or not, or to be grafted some or lateward, and to give him also a graft of the like sort or slowe: even so ye must marke the tyme, whether it be slow or forward.

When

When one will grasse, what necessities he ought to be furnished withall.

Whensoever ye goe to grassing, let ye be first furnished with grasses, slay & mowe, clothes, or harkes of fallow, to binde likewise withall. Also ye must haue a small scow, and a sharpe knife, to cleave & cut grasses withall. But it were much better if ye should cut your grasses with a great penknife, or some other like sharpe knife, hauing also a small wedge of hard wood, or of Iron, with a hooked knife, and also a small spallet. And your wilde stockes must be well rated before ye doe grasse them: & be not so quick to decrease your selues, as these which doe grasse and plant all at one time, yet they that not profit so wel, for where the wild stock hath not substance in him selfe, much lesse to giue into the other grasses, for when a man thinkes sometimes to forward him selfe, he doeth hinder himselfe.

Of grasses not prospering the first yere.
Ye shall vnderstande, that very hardly your grasses shall prosper after if they doe not profit, or prosper well in the first yere; for whensoever (in the first yere) they profit wel, it were better to grasse them somewhat lower then to let them so remaine and grow.

For to grasse well and sound.

And for the best vnderstanding of Grassing in the cleft, ye shall first cut away all the small Cioms about the bodie of the stocke beneath, and before ye begin to cleave your stocke, dresse and cut your grasses somewhat thick & readie, then cleave your stocke, and as the cleft is small or great (if neede be) part it smoth within, the cut your incision of your grasses accordingly, and let them in the clefts as euene & as close as ye can possible.

How to reime your grasses.

Ye may grasse your Grasses full as long as tivo or three trunchions or cut Grasses, which ye may likewise grasse withall here well, and be as good as those which

which doe come of olde wood, and often tymes better, as to graffe a bough, so often it is better, a man shall finde of Wpottes or eyes made by the olde tender wood, yet better it were to cut them of with the olde wood, and choise a better and faire place at some other eye in the same grasse, and to make your incision there under, as a new eye, and cut your grasse in making the incision on the one side narrow, and on the other side broad, and the inner side thicke, and the out side thicke, because the outside (of your Grasse) must ioyne within the cleft, with the sappe or barks of the wilde stocke, and it shal be set in, as also that ye cut it smooth as your cleftes are in the stocke, in ioyning at euery place both euen and close, and especially the ioynts or corners of the grasse on the bend of the stock, which must be well and cleane pared below, and then set fast thereon.

How to cut grasses for Cherries and Plummies.

It is not much requisite in a Beaine Cherry, for to ioyne the Grasses (in the stocke) wholly throughout, as it is in others, or to cut the grasse of great Cherries, Damsons, or Plummies, so thicke and plain as ye may other grasse, for these sorts haue a more greater Cappa or pithe within, the which ye must alwaies take heed in cutting it to nigh on the one side, or on the other, but at the ende thereof chiefly, to be thicke cut and flat.

Note also.

And yet if the same incision be made straighter & closer on the one side then on the other side, part it where it is most made, and where it is to be straight, open it with a wedge of Iron, and put in a wedge of the same wood above in the cleft, and thus may ye incorporate your grasse as ye shall see cause.

How in grafting to take heed that the barks doe not rise.

In all kinde of cutting your grasse, take heed to the back of your grasse, that it doe not rise (from the wood) on no side thereof, & specially on the outside, therefore ye shal leane it

It woz thicker then the inner side: Also ye must take heed when as the stockes doe weath in cleaving, & ye may iorne the graffe therein accordingly: the best remedie therefore is to cut it smooth within, that the graffe may iorne the better: ye shall also into the most greatest stockes, choise so; them the most greatest graffes.

How to cut your stocke.

How much the moze your stocke is thin & slender, so much moze ye ought to cut him lower, and if your stock be as great as your finger, or there abouts, ye may cut him a fote or halfe a fote from the earth, and digge him about, & dresse him with Coates dung, to helpe him with ball, and graffe him but with one graffe or Cion.

If the wilde stock be great and slender.

If your wilde stock be great, or as bigge as a good staffe, ye shall cut him rounde or, a fote or there abouts above the earth, then set in two good graffes in the head or cleft thereof.

Trees as great as ones arme.

And when your stocke is as great as your arme, ye shall saw him cleane of round, thre or foure fote, or there abouts from the earth, so; to defend him, and set in the head thre graffes, two in the cleft, and one betwixt the barke and the tree, on that side which ye may haue most space.

Great trees as big as your legge.

If the stocke be as bigge as your legge, or there abouts, ye shall saw him faire and cleane of, foure or five fote high from the earth, and cleane him a crosse (if ye will) and set in foure graffes in the cleftes thereof, or else one cleft onely, & set two graffes in both the sides thereof, & other two graffes betwixt the barke and the Tree.

When the graffes be pinched with the stocke.

Ye must for the better understanding, make to graffe be-
twixt the barkes and the tree, for when the sappe is full in
the wood of wilde stocks being great, then they doe common-
ly pinch or wyng & graffes to saze, if ye doe not put a small
ledge of greene wood in the cleft thereof, to help them with,
all against such daunger.

How ye ought to cleane your stockes.

When soeuer ye shal cleane your wilde stockes, take heed
that ye cleane them not in the iniddell of the barkes or
pith, but a little on the one side, which ye shall thinke good.

How to graffe the branch of great trees.

When soeuer ye would graffe great Trees, as great as
your thigh, or greater, it were much better to graffe
onely the branches thereof, then the stocke or bodie, for the
stocke will rotte befoze the graffes shall couer the head.

How to cut branches olde and great.

But if the branches be to rude, & without order (the best
shal be) to cut them all of, & within thre or foure yerres
after they will bying faire new Cions againe, & then
it shall be best to graffe them, and cut of all the super-
fluous and ill branches thereof.

How ye ought to bynde your graffes through-
out for feare of windes.

And when your graffes shall be growne, ye must binde
them, for feare of shaking of the winde, and if the tree be
free and good of him selfe, let the Cions grow still, & ye may
graffe any part or branch ye will in the cleft, or betwixt the
barkes and the tree, either in the scatchion, & if your barkes
be faire and loose.

To set many graffes in one cleft.

When ye will put many graffes in one cleft, see that
one incision (of your Graffe) be as large as the o-
ther, not to be put into the cleft so slightly and rash-
ly, and that one side thereof be not more open then the other,
and

one that these graffes be all of one length: it shall suffice also, if they haue their eyes on eche graffe without y^e ioynt therof.

How to saw your stock before ye leaue him.

In sawing your stocke, see that ye trace not the barke about the head thereof, then cleaue his head with a long sharpe knife, or such like, and knocke your wedge in the midst thereof, (then pare him on the head round about) and knock your wedge in so deepe till it open masse for your graffes, but not so wide, the holding in one hand your graffe and in the other hand your stocke, sette your graffe in close, barke to barke, and lette your wedge be great about at the head, that ye may knock him out saire and easily againe.

If the stocke cleaue to much, or the barke doe open.

If the stocke doe cleaue to much, or open the barke with the hand to loose, then softly open your stocke with your wedge, and see if your incision of your graffe, be all meete & iust, according to the cleft, if not, make it so till it be meete, or else saw him of lower.

How graffes neuer lightly take.

Aboue all things, ye must consider the meeting of y^e two soppes, betwixt the graffe & the wilde stocke, which must be set in iust one with an other: for ye shall vnderstande, if they doe not ioyne, and the one delight with the other, being euery set, they shall neuer take together, for there is nothing onely to ioyne their increas, but the Sappe, recounting the one against the other.

How to set the graffes right in the cleft.

Vhen the barke of y^e stocke, is more thicker then the graffe, ye must take good heed, of the setting in of the graffe in the cleft, to the ende that his sap may ioyne right with the sap, of the stock, on the inside, & ye ought likewise to consider of the sap of the stock, if he doe surmount the graffes on the out sides of the cleft too much or not.

Of setting in the Graffes.

¶

¶

Also ye must take good heed, that the grasses be well and cleane set in, and toyne close upon the head of the stocke. Likewise then the incision which is set in the cleft, doe toyne very wel within on both sides, not to toyne so euen, but som times it may doe seruice, when as the Grasses doe draw too much from the stocke, or the stocke also on the Grasses doe put soch.

Note also.

And therefore, when the stocke is rightly clouen, there is no daunger in cutting the incision of the grasse, but a little straight rebated to the ende thereof, that the sappe may toyne one with the other, the better and closer together.

How ye ought to draw out your wedge.

When your grasses shalbe well toynd with y^e stock, draw your wedge faire & softly forth, so; feare of displacing your grasses, ye may leaue within y^e cleft a small wedge of such graine wood as is ashelade, & ye shall cut it of close by the head of your stock, & so couer it with a barke as followeth.

To couer your clefts on the head.

When your wedge is drawen forth, put a graine pill of thick barke of Willow, Crabbe, or Apple, vpon your clefts of the stock, y^e nothing may fall betwene: then couer all about the clefts on the stock head, two fingers thicke with good clay, or nigh about that thickness, that no winde nor raine may enter. Then couer it round with good Wolfe, and then weath it ouer with clothes, or pilles of willow, Brier, or Driers, or such like, then binde them fast, and stick certaine long wicks on the grasses head amongst your Clow, to defend them from the Cranes, Jays, or such like.

How ye ought to see to the binding of your Grasses.

But alwaies take good heed to the binding of your heads that they wate slack, or shagge, neither on the one side or other, but remaine fast vpon the clay, which clape remaines fast

fall (likeliſe on the ſlackſhead) vnder the binding thereof, wherefore the ſayd clay muſt be moderated in ſuch ſorts as foloweth.

How you ought to temper your clay.

The beſt way is therefore, to trye your clay beſt with your hands, for ſtones and ſuch like, and to temper it as ye ſhall thinke good, if it require of moiſtneſſe or drieſneſſe, and to temper it with the haire of beaſts: for when it dyeth, it holdeth not (otherwiſe) ſo well on the ſtock, as if ye linead of Holls therewith, or mingle Hays ſkin therewith: ſome doe indge, & the Holls doeth make the trees moſt ſure. But I thinke (ſaith he) that commonly of the diſpoſſion of places.

To buſh your graffe heads.

When ye ſhall binde or wrap your Graffe heads with hands, take ſmall Thornes, and binde them within, for to defende your Graſſes from Rites, or Crowes, or other dainger of other ſoules, or pick of ſharp white ſticks thereon.

The ſecond way to graffe high
branches on trees.

The ſecond maner to Graffe, is ſtrange enough to many: This kinde of Graſſing is on the toppes of branches of Trees, which thing to make the grow lightly, is not ſo ſure obtained: whereſoeuer they be Graſſed, they doe onely require a ſatre yong wood, a great Cion or twigge, growing higheſt in the tree toppe, which Cions ye ſhall choiſe to graffe on, of many ſorts of fruits if ye wil, or as ye ſhall thinke good, which order foloweth.

Take graſſes of other ſorts of trees, which ye would graſſe in the top thereof, then mount to the top of the tree which ye would graſſe, and cut off the tops of all ſuch branches, or as many as ye would graſſe on, & if they be greater then the graſſes, which ye would graſſe, ye ſhall cut & graſſe the lower, as ye do & ſhall ſee ſuch uſed abroad. But if ye Cions ye want

be as great as your graffe that you graffe on, so that cutte them lower betwixt the side towards the main, a little more higher, or lower: then cleane a little, and chafe your graffes in the like sort, which ye would plant, in the rest ye shall make the incision short, with the barke on both sides like, and as thicke on the one side as the other, and set so in to the cleft, that the barke may be even and close, as well above as beneath, on the one side as the other, and so binde him as is aforesaid. It shall suffice that every graffe have an oyle, or eye, or two, at the most, without the ioynt, so to leave them so long it shall not be good, and ye must dress it with Clay and Poile, and binde it, as is aforesaid. And likewise ye may Graffe these, as ye doe the little wilde stockes, which should be as great as your graffes, and to graffe them, as ye doe those with shappe like on both sides, but then ye must graffe them in the earth, as three fingers of, or thereabouts.

The manner of Graffing, is of Graffes which may be set betwixt the barke and the Tree.

To graffe betwixt the barke and the Tree.

This manner of Graffing is good, when Trees doe be-
gine to enter into their shappe, which is about the
ende of February, unto the ende of April, and speci-
ally on great wilde stocks, which be hard to cleane,
ye may set in foure or five graffes in the head thereof, which
graffes ought to be gathered afore, & kept close in the earth
till then, so by & time aforesaid, ye shall scantily finde a tree,
but that be not put forth or bud, as a Apple called Copenda,
or such like. We must therefore take these wilde stocks more
charily, and more higher, so they be great, and then cutte the
Graffes

Planting and Graffing.

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Graffes, which ye would set together, so as you would sette them vpon the wilde stocke that is clest, as is afoze rehearsed. And the incision of your graffes must not be so long, nor so thicke, and the barke a litle at the ende thereof must be taken away, and made in manner as a Linct of Iron, and as thick on the one side as the other.

How to dresse the head, to place the graffes be-
twixt the barke and the tree.

And when your graffes be ready cut, then shall ye cleane the head of your stock, and pare it with a sharpe knife, round about the barke thereof, to the ende your graffes may ioyne the better thereon, then by and by take a sharpe penknife, or other sharpe pointed knife, and thrust it downe betwixt the barke and the stocke, so long as the incision of your graffes be, then put your graffes softly downe therein to the hard ioynt: and see that it doe sit close vpon the stock head.

How to coner the head of your stock.

When as ye haue set in your graffes, ye must then coner it well about with good tough Clay and sposse, as is said of the others, and then ye must incontinēt environ or compasse your head with small thornie bushes, & binde them fast thereon all about, for feare of great bydes, and likewise the winde.

Of the manner and graffing in the
Shield or Scutchion.

The fourth manner to graffe, which is the last, is to graffe in the Scutchion, in y^e sappe, in Sommer, from about the ende of the month of May, untill August, when as trees be yet strong in sappe and leaues, for other waies it can not be done, the best time is in June and July, so it is some yeres when the time is very hye, that some trees doe hold their sappe very long, therefore ye must tarte till it returne.

For to graffe in Sommer so long as the
trees be full leaved.

For

First to begin this manner of grafting well, ye must in Sommer when the trees be almost full of sappe, & when they haue sprung forth of new shootes being somewhat hardned, then shal ye take a bzaunch thereof in the toppe of the tree, the which ye will haue grafted, and chose the biggest and the principallest bzaunches, without cutting it from y^e old wood, and chose thereof the principallest oylet or eye, or buddinge place, of eache bzaunch one, with which oylet or eye, ye shall begin to grasse, as foloweth.

The bigge Cions are best to grasse.

Primipally ye must understand, that the smallest & naughtie oylettes or buddees of the saide Cions be not so good to grasse, therefore chose the greatell & best ye can finde, first cut of the lease hard by the oylet, then ye shall trench or cut (the length of a barley corne) beneath the oylet round about the barke, hard to the wood, and so likewise about then with a sharpe point of a knife, sayt it doleue half an ynch below the oylet or budde, and with the point of a sharp knife softly raise the sayd shield or Scutchion round about, with the oylet in the middell, & all the sappe belonging thereunto.

How to take of the shield from the wood.

And for the better raising the sayd shield or Scutchion from the wood, after that ye haue cut him round about, & then sayt him downe, without cutting any part of the wood within, ye must then raise the side next you that is sayt, and then take the same shield betwixt your finger and thumb, & pluck or raise it softly of, without breaking or busling any part thereof, & in the opening or plucking it of, holde it with your finger hard to the wood, to the ende the sappe of the oylet may remaine in the shield, for if it goe of (in plucking it) from the barke, and stick to the wood, your Scutchions is nothing worth.

To know your Scutchion or shield when he is good or bad.

And

AND for the more easie understanding, if it be good as
 when it is taken from the wood, looke with in the said
 shield, and if ye shall see it cracke, or open within, then it is of
 no value, for the thicke sappe both yet remaine behind with
 the wood, which should be in the shield, and therefore ye must
 spoile and cut an other shield, which must be good and sound,
 as aforesaid, and when your Scutcheon shall be well taken
 of from the wood, then hold it but by the oyle or eye betwixt
 your lippes, untill ye haue cut and taken of the barke from
 the other Cion or branch, and set him in that place, & loke
 that ye doe not soule or wet it in your mouth.

Of yong trees to graffe on.

BUT ye must graffe on such trees, as be from the bignesse
 of your little finger, unto as great as your arme, hauing
 their barke thinn & slender, for great trees commonly haue
 their barke hard & thicke, which ye can not well graffe this
 way, except they haue some branches with a thin smooth bark,
 meete for this way to be done.

How to set or place your shield.

Ye must quickly cut of round the barke of the tree that ye
 will graffe on, a little more longer then the shield that ye
 set on, because it may loyne the sooner & easier, but take heed
 that in cutting of the barke, ye cut not the wood within.

Note also.

After the incision once done, ye must then cover both the
 sides or ends well and fast in smithall, with a little hone
 or poine, made in maner like a thinn skinn, which ye shall
 laye it all over the ioynts or closings of the said shield, some
 what longer and larger, but take heed for hurting or crush-
 ing the barke thereof.

How to lift vp the barke and to set
 your shield on.

This

This done, take your third or fourth, by the ycle as
 eye that he hath, and open him faire & softly by the two
 sides, & put them straight ways on the other tree, where as the
 bark is taken of, and wynn him close bark to bark there-
 on, then plane it softly about & at both the ends with the
 thin bone, & that they wynn about & beneath bark to bark,
 so that he may seene well the branch of that tree.

How to binde on your shield.

This done, ye must haue a wreath of god Venise, to binde
 the said shield on his place: the maner to binde it is this,
 ye shall make a wreath of Venise together as great as a
 Goele quill, or there abouts, or according to the bignesse or
 finalnesse of your tree: then take your Venise in the mouth, &
 the one halfe may serue for the upper halfe of the shield, in
 winding & crossing (with y Venise) the said shield on y branch
 of the tree, but see that ye binde it not to straight, for it shall
 let him from taking or springing, & likewise their sappe can
 not easily come or passe from the one to the other: & see also
 that wet come not to your shield, no; likewise y Venise that
 ye binde it withall. Ye shall beginne to binde your scutche-
 on first behinde in the middelt of your shield, in running still
 lower and lower, & to recover vnder the oplet & taile of your
 shield, binding it nigh together, without recovering of the
 said oplet, then ye shal retorne againe upward, in binding it
 backward to the middelt where ye began. Then take the o-
 ther part of the Venise, & binde so likewise the upper part
 of your shield, & encrease your Venise as ye shall need, & so
 retorne againe backward, & ye shal binde it so, till the frunts
 or clefts be covered (both above & beneath) with your sayde
 Venise, except the oplet & his taile, the which ye must not
 couer, so; that taile will shew apart, if the shield doe take.

On one tree ye may graffe or put two
 or three shieldes.

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Ye may very well if ye will, on euery tree graffe fiod or three shields, but so that one be not right against another, nor yet of the one side of the Tree, let your shields so remaine bound on the trees, one moneth or more, after they be grafted, & the greater the tree is, the longer to remaine, & the smaller the lesser time.

The time to vnbind your shield.

And then after one moneth, or sixe weekes past, ye must vnbinde the shield, or at the least, cut the Vemp behinde the Tree, & let it so remaine vnto 8 winter next folowing, & then about the month of March, or April if ye will, or when ye shall see the sappe of 8 shield put forth, then cut the brach about the shield, three fingers all about all of.

How to cut and gouerne the branches,
grafted on the trees.

Then in the next yeere after that the Clons shall be well strengthened, & when they doe begin to spring, then shall ye cut them all hard of, by the shield above, so; if ye had cut them so nigh in 8 first yeere, when they begin first to spring, or bud, it should greatly hinder them against their increase of growing: also when those Clons shall put forth a faire leaue, ye must binde and raise them in the middelt, faire and gently with small wandes, or such like, that the wind & weather hurt the not. And after this manner of graffing, is practised in 8 shield or scutchion, which way ye may easily graffe the white Rose on the Redd: & likewise ye may haue Roses of diuers colours & sortes, vpon one branch or roote. This I thought sufficient & meete to declare, of this kinde of graffing at this present.

The sixt Chapter is of transplanting or
altering of trees.

H.B.

The

The sooner ye transplant or set them, it
shall be the better.

Ye ought to trasplant or set your trees, from Albailon tide unto March, and the sooner the better, for as soon as the leanes are fallen from the Trees, they be mete for to be planted, if it be not in a very cold or moist place, the which then it were best for to tarie unto January, or February: to plant in the frost is not good.

To plant or set towards the South, or
Sunnie place is best.

Afooe ye doe plinche up your trees for to plant them, ye will marke the Southside of eche tree, that when ye shall replant them, ye may set them againe as they stood before, which is the best way as some doe saye. Also if ye keepe them a certaine time, after they be taken out of the earth, before ye replant them againe, they will rather recover ther in the earth, so they be not wet with raine, nor other wise, so that shall be more contrary to them, then the great heate or drought.

How to cut the branches of trees, be-
fore they be set.

Whensoever ye shall set or replant your trees, first ye must cut off the boughes, & specially those which are great branches, in such sort, that ye shall leaue 5 small thonges or twigges, on 5 Rocks of your branch, which must be but a shattime long, or somewhat more, or lesse, according as the tree shall require, which ye doe set.

Apple trees commonly must be disbranched
before they be replanted or set.

Know chiefly the Apple Trees, being Grafted or not Grafted, doe require to be disbranched before they be sette againe, for they shall prosper thereby, much the

the better: the other sorts of Trees may well passe unbranch-
ed, if they have not for greater large bines: and there-
fore it shall be good to transplant as yet, at some after as the
graftes are closed, on the head of the wilde stock, as for small
trees, which have but one Lion or twigge, it needes not to
cut them above, when they be replanted or remoued.

All wilde stocks must be dibbled, when they are replanted or set out.

ALL wilde trees or stocks, which you thinke fit to graffe
on, you must first cut of all their branches before you sette
them againe: and it shall be good, alwaies to take heed in
replanting your trees, that you set them againe, in as good
or better earth, then they were in before, and to every Tree
according as his nature doeth require.

What trees loue the faire Sonne, what trees loue the colde aire.

Commonly the most part of trees, doe loue the faire at
a distance, and yet the South wind (or west wind) is very
contrary against their nature, especially the Almond tree, the
Abricot, the Bullberis tree, the Figge Tree, the Pomogranate
tree. Certaine other trees there be, which loue cold aire,
as the Elm, the Chestnut tree, the Mulberry tree, the Cherry tree,
the Quince tree, and the Damson or Plum tree, the Walnut
tree, loue colde aire, and a some white ground. Pearre Trees
loue not greatly plaine places, they prosper well enough in
places closed with Hedges, or high Hedges, and specially the
Pearre called bon Chrestien.

Of many sorts and manners of trees, as the Almond
tree, following their nature.

THE Damson or Plum Tree, doeth loue a cold fat earth,
a clay without, the (Pearline) great Cherry doeth best to be
set or planted upon Clay. The Plum tree loueth light earth,
Roses & such like.

of grounds, & dooth not hinder the fruit, to be in the thickest
 & moist places. Youell not thinke any place to be cold, barren
 moist & lanner, for that trauerseth, that many kinde of fruites
 shall growe both lowe, & to make your soil in one place, then in o-
 ther, as according unto their nature. For the chiefe, yet too
 ought to nourish them (all that live may) in the place where
 we set them in, in taking them fro the place & ground they
 were in. And ye must also consider when one doth plant this,
 of the great & largest kinde of trees, that every kinde of tree
 may prosper & growe, & it is to be considered also, if the trees
 haue commonly growen afore in large in ground or not, for
 in good earth, the trees may well prosper & growe, having in
 good space one from an other, more than if the ground were
 leaue and sought.

How to place or set trees at large.

I In this thing ye shall consider, ye must giue a competent
 space, from one tree to an other, when as ye make the holes
 to set them in, not high, nor that one tree toucheth an other, for
 a good tree planted, or set well at large, it yieldeth oftentimes
 more of fruit then three or foure trees, set too nigh together.
 The most greatest & largest trees commonly are Walnuts,
 & Chestnuts, if ye plant them severally in ranke, as they doe
 commonly growe upon high waies, between houses & fields,
 they must be set with a hundred, one from an other, as
 there abouts, but if ye will plant many rankes in one place
 together, ye must set them the space of xii. fote one from an
 other, or there abouts, & so farre ye must sette your rankes
 one from an other. For the Pearre Trees and Apple Trees,
 and other sortes of Trees, which may be set of this large-
 nesse one from the other, if ye doe plant onely in rankes by
 hedges in the fields, or otherwile, it shall be sufficient of xj.
 fote one from an other. But if ye will set two rankes upon
 the sides of your great Alleies in gardens, which be of tenne
 or twelue fote broad, it shall then best to giue them more
 space, the one from the other in the ranke, as about xx. fote

also ye must not set your trees right one against the other, but intermedling as betwixne every space, as they may best growe at large, that if need be, ye may plant of other smaller Trees betwixne, but so that ye set them not so thicke, as ye list to set on plant, all your trees of one bignesse, as of young trees like robbes, being Pearre trees, or Apple trees, they must be set a good space one from an other, as of twenty or thirtie fote in square, as to lay, from one ranke to an other. For to plant of set of smaller trees, as Plum trees, and Apple trees, of the like bignesse, it shalbe sufficient for them foure fote, or fiftene fote space in quarters. But if ye will plant of sette two rankes, in your Alieyes in Gardens, ye must deuise for to proportion it, after the largeness of your sayde Alieyes. For to plant of set eagee or lower Cherrie trees, this space shalbe sufficient inough the one from the other, that is, of 5, or 7 fute, & therefore if you make of great or large Allieies in your garden, as of 8, fote wide, or thereabouts, they shall come well to passe, & shall be sufficient to plant your trees, of 12, or 14 fute space; and for the other lesser sorts of trees, as of Quince trees, Figue trees, Nutte trees, and such lyke, which be not commonly planted, but in one ranke together,

Ordering your Trees.

When that ye plant of set rankes, or every kinde of trees together, ye shal set of plant of most smallest toward the Sunne, & the greatest in the Shade, & they may not annoy or hurt the small, nor the small the great. Also when ye set of plant of set of Pearre trees, & Plum trees (in any place) of one with an other, better it were to set of Plum trees next the Sunne, for the Pearses will dure better in the Shade. Also ye must understand, when ye set of plant any rankes of Trees together, ye must haue more space betwixt your rankes and Trees, (then when ye sette but one ranke) that they may haue roome sufficient on every side.

Ye shall also carefully sette of plant Pearre trees, or Apple Trees, or other great Trees, upon dead, or molle barren ground

ground under red, for they increase (therein) to no purpose.
 But other lesser trees very well may grow, as plant trees,
 and such like: now when all the said things above be conside-
 red, ye shall make your holes according to the space that shall
 be required of every tree that ye shall plant or set, and also
 the place meet for the same so much as ye may convenient;
 ye shall make your holes large enough, for ye must suppose
 the tree ye doe set, hath not $\frac{1}{2}$ halfe of his rootes he shall have
 hereafter, therefore ye must help him & give him of good fat
 earth, (or dung) all about the rootes when as ye plant him.
 And if any of the same rootes be to long, and brused or hurt,
 ye shall cut them cleane of a slope with, so that the upper side
 (of each roote) to cut, may be longest in setting, & for the smal
 rootes which come forth all about thereof, ye may not cut
 them of as the great rootes.

How ye ought to enlarge the holes for your plant
 trees, when ye plant them.
When as ye set the trees in the holes, ye must the en-
 large the rootes in placing them, and so that they
 take all down wards, without turning any rootes
 the ende upward, & ye must not plant or set them to deep in
 the earth, but as ye shall see cause. It shall be sufficient for the
 to be planted or set (halfe a fote, or thereabouts) in $\frac{1}{2}$ earth,
 so that the earth be above all the roots halfe a fote or more,
 if the place be not very burning and stonie.

Of dung and good earth, for your
 Plants and trees.
And when as ye would replant or set, ye must have of
 good fat earth or dung, well mixed with a parte of the
 same earth, where as ye take your plants out of, with all the
 upper crusts of the earth, as thick as ye can have it: the said
 earth which ye shall put about the rootes, must not be put to
 nigh the rootes, so, doubt of the dung being laid so nigh, which
 wil put the saide rootes in a heate, but let it be well mixed
 with the other earth, and well tempered in the holes, & the
 smallest and tenderest Worms that turne up among those
 rootes,

rootes, ye may plant there with very well.

If ye have wormes amongst the earth
of your rootes.

If there be wormes in the fat earth or dung, that ye put about your rootes, ye must muddle it well also with dung of Oxen or hine, or heht sope ashes about the rote, which will make the wormes to dye, for otherwise they will hurt greatly the rootes.

To digge well the earth about the

free rootes.

Also ye must digge well the earth, principally all rounde ouer the rootes, and more oftner if they be drye, then if they be wet, ye must not plant or set trees when it raineth, nor the earth to be very moist about the rootes. The Trees that be planted or set in ballies, commonly prosper well by drought, & whē it raineth, they that be on the hills are better by watering with droppes, then others, but if the place or ground be moist of nature, ye must plant or set your trees so deepe thereon.

The nature of places.

On high and dry places, ye must plant or set your Trees a little more deeper, then in the ballies, & ye must not fill the holes in high places, so full as the other, to the ende that the raine may better inoosten them.

Of good earth.

Ye shall understand of good earth, commonly cometh god fruit, but in certain places (if that they might be suffered to grow) they would season the tree the better. Otherwise they shall not come to profe, nor yet haue a god tast.

With what ye ought to bynde your trees.

Whensoeuer your Trees shall be replanted or sette, ye must knoeke in (by the rote) a stake, and bynde your trees thereto for feare of the winde: and when they do spring ye shall dzells them & binde them with bands that may not

break

break

breake, which bandes may be of strong soft bands, as Rushes or such like, or of olde linnen clouts, if other be not strong enough; or else ye may binde them with Dyars, or such like, but for feare of fretting or hurting your trees.

The vii. Chapter is of medicining and keeping the Trees when they are planted.

The first counsell is, when your trees be but Plants (in drye weather) they must be watered.

The young trees which be newly planted, must sometimes (in Sommer) be watered when the time watereth drye, at the least the first yere after they be planted or set. But as for other greater trees which are well taken & rooted a good tyme, ye must digge them all about the rootes after Alhallowides, & uncover them foure or five foote compasse about the roote of tree: & let them so be uncovered untill the latter ende of Winter. And if ye doe then meddle about eche tree of good fatte earth or dung, to heate and comfort the earth withall, it shall be good.

With what dung ye ought to dung your trees.

And principally unto those Trees, dung the with Hogs dung meddled with other earth of the same ground, & the dung of Oxen be next about the rootes, & ye shall also abate the gosse of the Trees with a great knife of wood, or such like, so that ye hurt not the barkie thereof.

When ye ought to uncover your trees in Sommer.

In the tyme of Sommer, when the earth is scantie hark inoist, it shall be good to digge at the soles of the Trees, all about on the roote, such as have not bene uncovered in the winter before, and to meddle it with good fatte earth:

and

and to fill it againe, and they shall doe well.

When ye ought to cut or proue
your trees.

AND if there be in your trees certaine branches of superfluous wood, ye must cut of every untill the time of the entering in of the sappe, that is, when they begin to budde, as in March and Aprill: When cut of as ye shall see cause, all such superfluous branches hard by the tree, that thereby the other branches may prosper & better, for then they shall sooner close their sappe upon the cut places then in the winter, which should not doe so well to cut them, as certaine doe teach, which have not good experience. But for so much as in this time the trees be entering into a sappe, as is aforesaid, make heere therfore in cutting then of your great branches halfe, that through their great weight they doe not cleave or separate the barke from the tree in any part thereof.

How to cut your great branches, and when.

AND for the better ramble: first you shall cut the same great branches, halfe a fute from the tree, & after to saw the rest cleane hard by a booke of the tree, then with a broad chissell, cutte all cleane & smooth upon that place, then cover it with dree dunge. Ye may also cut them well in winter, so that ye leave the Trunke or branch somewhat longer, so as ye may heele & cut them againe in March & Aprill, as is before mentioned.

How ye ought to leave these great
branches cut.

Other things here are to be shewed, of certaine great & plaine trees onely, which in cutting the great branches thereof, somechone will bee remain againe, as Walnutt, Polberp trees, Blunt leaved cheris trees, with others, which ye must disbranch & booke thereof, even after Allallowine, or as soon as their leaves be fall of a likeuse before they begin to enter

into Shappe.

Of trees having great branches.

The said great branches, when ye shall offbranch them, ye shall so cut them of in such Crutchings, of lengthen the Tree, that the one may be longer then the other, that when the Cions be growne good and long thereon, ye may Graffe on them again as ye shall see cause, according as every tree shall require.

Of barrennesse of trees, the time of cutting ill branches, & of vndercooring the roots.

Sometimes a man hath certaine old trees, which be almost spent, as of the Beare trees, and Plum trees, & other great Trees, the which beare scant of fruit: but when as ye shall see some branches well charged therewith, then ye ought to cut of all the other ill branches and bodes, to the end that those y remaine, may have the more Shappe to nourish their fruit, and also to discover their rootes after Alballotide, & to cleane the most greatest rootes thereof (a fote from the frons) and put into the saide cleftes, a thinne slate of hard Stone, there let it remaine, to y ride that the humour of the Tree may enter out thereby, and at the ende of Summer, ye shall cover him againe, with as good y fatte earth as ye can get, & let the stone alone.

Trees the which ye must help, or pluck vp by the rootes.

All sorts of Trees which bring Cions from the rootes, as Plum Trees, all kind of Cherie Trees, & small Out Trees, ye must help in plucking their Cions from the rootes in Winter, as soon as conveniently ye can, after the leafe is fallen. For they doe greatly pluck out the moisture y land trees, in drawing to them the substance of the earth.

What doth make a good Nurse.

But

But chiefly to plant these Cions, the best way is to let them grow, and be nourished two or three yeres from the roote, and then to transplant them, or set them in the winter, as is elsewhere. The Cions which be taken frō the tops of the best Trees make good Saffes, and to be of much strength & vertue, when they are not suffered to grow too long from the roote, or sette elsewhere.

Trees eaten with beastes, must be

grafted againe.

When certaine graffes being well in Sappe, of three or foure yeres, or thereabouts be broken, or greatly endamaged with beastes, which haue broken thereof, it shall little profit to leaue those graffes so, but it were better to cut them, and to graffe them higher, or lower then they were before. For if graffes shall take as well vpon the new, as olde Cion being graffed, as on the wilde stock: But it shall not so sūre close, as vpon the wild stock head.

How your wilde stockes ought not hastily
to be removed.

In the beginning, when ye haue graffed your graffes on the wilde stocke, doe not then hastily pluck vp those Cions, or wilde stockes so graffed, until ye shal see the graffes put forth a new sheute, the which remaining still, ye may graffe them on againe, so if your graffes in hastie remouing, may chance to rot.

When ye cut of the naughtie Cions
from the Wood.

When your graffes on the stockes shall put forth of new wood, or a new sheute, as of two or three foote long, & if they put forth also of other small superfluous Cions (about the said members, or branches if ye would neuerly) cut of all such ill Cions hard by the head, in the same yere they are graffed in, but not so long as the wood is in Sappe, till the winter after.

How to order the principall members of
all members.

Also it is good to cutte downe of the principall members of
branches, in the first yeare, if they haue to many, & then
again, within two or three yeares after, when they shall be
well sprung up, & the yeares well closed on the head of the
stocke: ye may trim & bryde them againe, in taking away
the superfluous branches, if any there remaine, for it is suf-
ficient enough to haue only a young Tree, to leaue him one prin-
cipall member on the head, so he may be one of those, that
hath bene grafted on the Tree before, yea, and the Tree shall
be fairer, and better in the end, then if he had two of these
branches, or prebent at the side, but if the tree haue bene
grafted with many great Clons, the ye must leaue him more
largely, according as ye shall see cause or neede, to recover
the cleftes on the head of the said grafted stocke.

How to guide and gouerne the

sayd trees.

When that your trees doe begin to spring, ye must order
and see to them well, the space of three or foure yeeres,
or more, untill they be well and strongly growne, in helping
them aboue, in cutting the small twiggies, and superfluous
wood, untill they be so high without branches, as a man, or
more if it may be, and then see to them well, in placing the
principall branches, if neede be, with suckes or waimes right
right, & well about them at the foote, & so proue them, that
one branch doe not approach to nigh the other, yea, yet set
the one & other, when as they doe enlarge & grow, & ye must
also cut of certain branches in the trees, when as they are so
thick.

A kinde of sicknesse in trees.

When certaine trees are sicke of the Cancrious
kinde of sicknesse that doth eate the bark, there-
fore ye must cut it, & take out all the Cancrious infection
with a Chisell, or such like thing. This must be done at the
ende

ende of Winter, the put on that infected place of Dre dung,
or Dogges dung, and binde it fast thereon with cloutes, and
wrappe it with Wyars, so let it remaine a long time, tyll it
shall recouer againe.

Trees which haue wormes in the barke.

Of trees which haue worms within their barks, is wher
as ye shall see a swelling or rising therein, therefore ye
must cut or cleane the said barke vnto the wood, to the ende
the humors may also distill out thereof, and with a little hake
ye must pluck or brate out the said worms, with all the rot-
ten wood that ye can see, then shal ye put vpon the said place,
a plaster made of Dre dung, or Dogges dung medled & beaten
with Sage, & a little of vnslecht Lime, then let it be all well
blend together, & wrap it on a cloth, & bind it fast & close ther-
on so long as it will hold. The Lees of Wisme shed or poured
vpon the rotes of trees (the which be somewhat sick through
the coldnesse of the earth) which les doth them much good.

Snayles, Antes and Woorms, doth
marre Trees.

Also ye must take heed of all maner of yong trees, & spe-
cially of those graffes, the which many wormes & flies
doe endamage & hurt in the tyme of Sommer, those are the
Snayles, the Wismars, or Ants: the field Snaille which hur-
teth also all other sorts of trees that be great, principally in
the tyme that the Cockatoe doth sing, & betwixt April & Sep-
tember, while they be tender. There be little beastes called
Sowes, which haue many legges, and some be of them grate,
some blacke, & some hath a long sharpe snout, which be very
noysome, & great hurters of yong graffes, & other yong trees
also, for they cut of in eating the tender toppes (of the yong
Clones) as long as ones finger.

How ye ought to take the said wormes.

Fo: to take them wel, ye must take heede and watch in the heate of the day (your yong trees) and where ye shall see any, put your hand softly underneath, without shaking the tree, for they wil sodainly fall wbe one thinks to take them: therfoze so sone as you can (that they flye not away no: sal) take him (quickly on the Clon) with your other hand.

To keepe Antes from yong trees.

Fo: to keepe the yong trees from Snailles & Antes, it shal be god to take Ashes & to mingle unblecht Lime, beaten in ponder therewith, then lay it all about the rote of y tree, & when it raineth, they shal be beaten downe into the Ashes & dye: but ye must renew your Ashes after every raine from time to time: also to keepe them moyst, ye must put certaine small vessels full of water, at the foot of your sayde Trees, and also the Lees of Wine, to be spred on the ground there all abouts. For the best destroying of the snail Snails on trees, ye must take god heede in the Spring time befoze the trees be leaved, then if ye shal see as it were small warts, knobbes or branches on the trees, the same will be Snails. Youide to take them away faire & softly, befoze they be full closed, and take heede that ye hurt not the wood or barke of the said Tree, as little as ye can, then burne those branches on the earth, or all to tread them under your fete, & then if any doe remaine or renew, loke in the heate of the day, & if ye can see any, which will commonly be on the clefts or forkes of the branches, and also upon the branches lying lyke tostes or tropes together, then wrap your hands all over with olde clothes, (and binde of leaues beneath them, and a bone them) and with your two hands rub them downe there, and straight way fier it, if ye doe not quickly with diligence they will fall, and if they fall on the earth, ye can not lightly kill them, but they will renew againe: these kinde of wormes are noysome Flies which be very strange, therfoze take heede that they doe not cast a certaine rednesse on your

your face & body, for when as there be many of them, they be dangerous: it is strange to tell of these kindes of Malice: if ye come under or among the Trees where they be many, they will call your face with them: (your eares they will bite, as your necke, breast & armes) full of small spots, some redde, some black, some blissh, which will so trouble & trouble you like nettles sometimes for a day, or a day & a night after: they be most on Alder trees, and Apple trees, which grow to moist places, and ill ayres: yet neuer the less, by the grace of God there is no danger (that I understand) to be taken by them. Ye shall understand that it is best in the evening, or in the morning, when it raineth, they shall remaine about the graffing place of the tree, therefore it will be hard to finde them, because they are so small: howeouer, if such branches doe remaine in the upper part of the bowes or trees, ye shall binde of drie straw about the bowes all under, then with a wispe on a Poles ende, set fire on all, & burne them.

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A note in Spring time of Fumigations.

Here is to be understood a note, that in the Spring time onely when trees doe begin to put forth leaues & Blossomes, ye must then attende well here unto them, for to defend them from the frost (if there come any) with fumigations or smokes, made on the winds side of your Orchards, or under your Trees) with straw, Dye, drie Chaffe, drie Dre dung, of sawdust dyed in an Oyle, of Wannes Dye dyed likewise, of galbanum of drie Herbes, thatch of houses, of haire & such like, one of these to be mixed with an other: all these be good against the frost in the Spring time, & specially good against the East wind, which breedeth (as long say) the Caterpillar worme.

To defend the Caterpillar.

As some doe defend their Trees from the Caterpillar when the blossoming time is by (if there be no frost) by casting of water, or salt water, euerie second

D.L.

conde

Planting and Grafting.



Here sheweth a little way how one may
graft and plant vines in a garden
ly and to make many things in
garden: way thus.

To Graft a Vine. Take one ylet or eye
of a Graft, cut it round about a beneath a then bel
winds to the right then length him of and set him
upon an other Vine as great an he is then make
him as is shewen and he shall grow and beare.

To graffe one Vine vpon an other.

To graffe one Vine vpon an other. First cleave him
or re use other tree, and then put the Vine graft in the
cleft then strewe him close and well with sawdust and so bind
him and he shall grow.

If a tree be to long without fruit.

To graft a tree. First cut a hole with a pice
of small wood in the greatest rate to both without
penning through a cote then put in a pin (in the hole)
of pure wood (as like an Olive) and so let it remaine in the
hole and so it shall growe with more and then cast
earth and couer him againe, he shall beare the same year.

For to haue Peaches two monethes

before other
B.H.

Take

Take your Clones of a Peach tree that hath some Blod
some in the Spring time, and graffe them upon a frank
Spilberis tree, & he shall bring of peaches two monthes be-
fore others.

To have Damsons or other Plummes,
vnto Alballowtide.

For to haue Damsons all the Sommer long, vnto Alhal-
lowtide, & of many other kinde of sorts likewise, ye shall
graffe them upon the Spilberis tree, upon the frank Spil-
beris tree, and upon the Cherrie tree, and they shall endure on
the trees till Alballowtide.

To make Medlars, Cheries, and Peaches in
eating to tast like spice.

For to make Medlars, Cheries, and Peaches, to tast in
the eating pleasant like spices, the which may also haue
with the new come againe, ye shall graffe them upon the
frank Spilberis tree, as I haue afore declared, and in the
graffing, ye shall wet them wth Hony, and put a little of the
pouder of some good spices, as the pouder of Cloues, of Ci-
namon, or Ginger.

To make a Muscadell tast.

For to make a Muscadell tast, take a Couge or Chell of
Iron, (I cut your Couge & chell about) then put in your
Couge or Chell, either your Couge or your Chell, & rapis
thre eyes or oylettes round about, and so take of the hinde
softly your barke round about, and when he is so taken of,
doe anoint it all ouer with a bark, both pouder of cloues,
or Nutmegges, then set it on againe, and keep it close wth
clay round about, that no water may enter in, & within
foure bearing, they shall bring a faire Muscadell which
which ye may after both Crust and plant, & they shall be all
after a Muscadell fruit: then sitten the barke downe, and
is put in of spices.

To haue Apples and Pears, to come
without blossoming.

First to make Apples and Pearres, and other sorts of fruit to come without blackening, that is, ye shall graffe them (as ye doe other kinds of fruit) upon the figge tree.

To haue Apples and Chestnuts rath,

and also long on the trees.

First to haue Apples called (in French) de blanc Durell, or de Yroall, and of Chestnuttes very rath, & long (as unto Allallowtide) on the trees: & to make such fruit also to endure the space of two yeeres, ye shall graffe them on a laterward fruit, as some Michards, or upon a Pearre Tree, or Apple tree of Dangoille.

To haue good Cherries on the trees,

at Allallowtide.

To haue Cherries on many trees, good for to eate unto Allallowtide, ye shall graffe them upon a franke Pulberie tree, and the same to graffe them upon a Willow, or Willow tree, and they shall endure unto Allallowtide on the trees.

To haue rath Medlars two months

before others.

First to haue Medlars two monthes sooner then others: & the one shall be better sure then the other, ye shall graffe them upon a Coweberie tree, & also a franke Pulberie tree, and before ye doe graffe them, ye shall wet them in Honie, and then graffe them.

For to haue rath of runcy Peares.

First to haue a rath Pearre, the which is in France, as the Pearre Calocet, & the Pearre Haffinean: for to haue them rath in June, ye shall graffe them on the same tree: And for to haue the late, ye shall Graffe them on the Pearre, called in France Dangoille, or on other like hard Peares.

To haue Misples or Medlars on a spruce without blackening.

B.iii.

For

FOR to haue Peares without stones the which shall be sweete as home, ye shall graffe them in the stones, upon an Englishme, or French Brier tree; and ye shall bestee the graffes (before ye graffe them) in home.

To haue Peares betidies.

FOR to haue the Pearre Anguiffe, or Permain, or Sarigle, (which be of certayne places so called) a Spooneth in time before others, the which shall endure, & be good unto the next come againe, ye shall graffe them upon a Dunce tree; like wise upon the franke Mulberrie tree.

To haue ripe or franke Mulberries

very soone and late.

FOR to haue franke or ripe Mulberries very soone, ye shall graffe them upon a rath Pearre tree, and upon the Mulberrie tree, & to haue very late, and to endure into Alballow tide, ye shall graffe them upon the Spedlar tree.

To keepe Peares a yere.

HOW so; to keepe Peares a yere, ye shall take of the hault very drie, and put thereof with your Peares into a barrell, in such sort, that one Pearre doe not touch an other, so fill the barrell if ye list, then stop it; & let it be set in some drie place, that the hault doe not waie inoist, thus ye may keepe them long and good.

To haue your fruit tast halfe Apples

IF ye will haue your fruit tast halfe a Pearre, and halfe an Apple, ye shall in the spring take graffes, the one a Pearre and the other an Apple; ye shall cleane or pare them in the grafting sort, or place, and ioyne halfe the Pearre tree, and so set them into your stocks, & so well that no raine doe enter therein upon your ioynt, & that fruit that bringeth the halfe a Pearre, and the other halfe an Apple in tast.

Times of grafting.

IT is good also to Graffe one or two dayes before the change, & no more; so; done in many more dayes, as ye shall graffe before them, so many more yeres it will be, ere your

Planting and Graffing.

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your trees that bring fruit: also it is good graffing all the
creats of the Spring, but a litle after the change, the better.

To graffe the Quine Apple.

If ye graffe the Quine Apple, upon an Apple stock, he shall
not long continue without the Canker, but to graffe him
on a knottis young Crabstock, he shall indure long without
the Canker.

To destroy Pismirs or Antes, about a tree.

For to destroy Cynets or Antes, which be about a Tree, if
ye remove a little the earth all about the roote of the said
tree, then put thereon all about, a great quantitie of the hote
of a Chimney, and the Antes or Pismirs will either away
or else shortly dye.

An other for the same.

Also an other way for to destroy Antes is, ye shall take
of the salbest of Bre wood one, & know that all about
the tree rate, & the next raine that doeth come, all the Pils-
mirs or Antes that dye there: For Carewigges shoes stoop
with Water, & hanged on the tree one night, they come all in.

To haue Nattes, Plummets, and Almonds.

Nattes greater then others.

For to haue great Nattes, Plums, and Almonds greater
then others, ye shall take foure Nattes, or of any of this
fruit above sayde, and put them into a pot of earth, ioyning
the one to the other as nere as ye can, then make a hole in
the bottome of the pot, through the which holes, these Natts
shall be constrained to issue, and being so constrained, shall
come to perfection & grow together as in one tree, & which
in time shall bring his fruit more greater & larger, the others.

To make an Oke or other tree greene in
Winter as in Sommer.

Also

Also to make in the other tree to be grafted as well in winter as in summer, ye shall take the grafts of an Oak Tree, or other tree, and graffe it upon the Hollie tree: the best & most surer way is, to graffe one through & other. Also who so will chuse, or make an Orchard, he ought (if he can) to make it in a moist place, wher as the South wind, or East windes may haue recourse vnto them.

The time of planting without rootes,
and with rootes.

Also the best time to plant, or set without rootes as with branches or flowerings of all sorts of trees which hath a great pith, as Firge trees, Bassett trees, Guilberie trees, and Vines, with other like trees, all which ought to be set from the middle of September (if the leaves be off) vnto Albalowtide, & all other trees with rootes, ought to be set in Advent vntill Christmas, or anon after, if the yeare be not very colde and dangerous.

To keepe fruit from the frost.

Also to keepe fruit from the frost, and in good colour, vnto the new come again, ye ought so so: to gather them whē the time is faire & drye, and the Goose in her decreasing, and if they lye also in very dry places by night, covered thin with Wheat straw, & if the time of Winter be colde & very hard, then put of Haire about them in your straw, & take it away when as a faire time commeth: & thus ye shall keepe your fruit faire and good.

The dayes to plant & graffe.

Also (as some say) from the first day of the new Moone, vnto the xiiij. day thereof, is good so: to plant, or graffe, or sow, and so: great uicde. Some doe take vnto the xiiij. or xvij. day thereof, and not after, neither graffe nor sow, but as is afore mentioned, & dayes or two daies afore the change, the best signes are, Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorne.

To haue Greene Roses all the yeere.

Planting and Graffing.

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FOr to haue graine Roses, ye shall (at some sale) take your Rose buddes in the Spring time, and then graffe them vpon the Hollie stocke, and they shall be graine all the yere.

To keepe Reisons of Grapes good a yere.

FOr to keepe Reisons of Grapes good all a whole yere, ye shall take of fine dyie Sande, and then laie your Reisons of Grapes therein, and it shall keepe them good a whole yere. Some keepe the in a close Glasse from the ayre.

To make fruite laxitiue from the Tree.

FOr to make any fruite laxitiue from the Tree, what fruite soeuer it be, make a hole in the stock, or in the maine rinde of the tree, (with a great Bearer slope wise) not through, but vnto the pith, or somewhat further, the fill the saied hole with the iuyce of Elder, of Centorie, of Seny or of Turbith, or such like laxitiues, then fill the saied hole therewith of which of them ye will, or else ye may take three of them together, and fill the saied hole therewith, & then stop the saied hole close with soft Ware, then laie it thereon, & put Spolie very well ouer all, so that nothing may issue or fall out, and all the fruite of the saied Tree shalbe fro thence forth laxatiue.

A note for all Graffers and Planters.

Also whensoever ye shall plant or Graffe, it shall be Amie and good for you to saie as followeth. In the name of God the Father, the Sonne, and the holie Ghost Amen. Increase and multiplie, & replenish the earth: and saie the Lordes praier, the saie: Lord God heare my prayer, and let this my desire of thee be heard. The holy spirit of God which hath created all thinges for man, and hath giuen them for our comfort in the name of Lord we set, plant and Graffe, desiring that by thy mightie power they may encrease, & multiplie vpon the earth, in bearing plentie of fruite, to the profite & comfort of all the faithfull people, through Christ our Lord, Amen.

FANIS.

L

¶ Heere



Here foloweth certaine waies of Planting & Graffing, with other necessities herein meet to be knowne, translated out of Dutch by L. M.

To graffe one Vine on an other.

Yf that will Graffe one Vine vpon an other, ye shal (in Ianuarie) cleane the head of the Vine, as ye doe other stockes, & then put in your Vine graffe or Cion, but first ye must pare him thin, ere ye set him in the head, then Clay and Holle him as the other.

Chosen dayes to graffe in, and to choole your Cions.

No whensoeuer that ye will Graffe, the best chosen tyme is on the last day before the change, and also in the change, and on the second day after the change, if ye graffe (as some say) on the third, fourth, & fifth day after the change, it will be so may yeeres ere those Trees bying

being south fruit. Which thing ye may believe if ye will, but I will not. For some doe hold opinion, y it is good graffing from the change, unto the roote have thereof, which I thinke to be good in all the increasing of y Stone, but the sooner the better.

To gath' your Clons.

Also such Clons or Crasses, which ye doe get on y other Trees, the yong trees of three or foure yeeres, or five or six yeeres are best to haue grafted. Take them of no vnder boughes, but in the top vpon the East side, if ye can, & of the fairest & greatest. Ye shall cut them two inches long of the close Wood, beneath the ioynt. And whensoever ye wil graffe, cut or pare your grasses taperwise from the ioynt, two inches or more of length, which ye shall sette into the stock: and before ye set it in, ye shal open your stock with a wedg of Iron, or hard wood, faire and soft; then if the sides of your clefts be ragged, ye shal pare them with the point of a sharpe knife on both sides, within & above, then set in your grasses close on the outsid'es, & also above: but let your stock be as little while open as ye can, & when your Crasses be well set in, pluck forth your wedg: & if your stock doe pinch your grasses much, then ye must put in a wedg of y same wood to helpe your grasses: Then ye shall lay a thick barke or pill ower the cleft, from the one graft to the other, to keepe out the clay & raine, & so clay them two fingers thick round about y cleftes, & then lay on spesse, but Wool is better next to your clay, or else to temper your clay with wool or haire, so; it shall make it bide closer, & also stronger on the stocks head: some take wool next y clay, & wrappeth it all ower with linnen cloths, so; the wool being once moist, wil keepe y clay so a long tyme. And other some take Wollen cloths, that haue bene laid in the iuyce of Wormewood, or rich like hither thing, to keepe creeping Wormes from comming vnder to the Crasses. If ye graffe in winter, put your clay vnderneath, so; summer youe spesse. For in winter the spesse

is warme, and your clare will not cleane. In Sommer your clare is colde, and your poste keeps him from cleaving or chapping. To binde them, take of Mullets pills, of cloven Briers, of Quers, or luche like. To gather your Graffes on the Caste parte of the tree is counted best: if ye gather them belowe on the vnder boughes, they will grow flaggie, and spreading abroad: If ye take them in the toppes of the tree, they wil growe vp right. Yet some doe gather their Cions or Graffes on the sides of the trees, & so graffe them againe on the like sides of the stocks, the which is of some meane not counted so good for fruite. It is not good to graffe a great stocke, so; they will be long or they cannot be had thereof.

OF Wormes in Trees or fruite.

If ye haue any trees eaten with Wormes, or doe bring vnto you fruite, ye shall vse to washe all his bodie and great bꝛanches, with two partes of Cowpisse, and one part of Vineger, or els if ye can get no Vineger, with Cowpisse alone, tempered with common Ashes: then washe your trees therewith before the Spring, and in the Spring, or in Sommer. Annillades sowe about the tree rootes, or in a wale vnto you, and the fruite shalbe the sweeter.

The setting of Stones, and ordering thereof.

As for Almonde trees, Peach trees, Cherie trees, Plum trees, or others, ye shall thus plant or set them. Late first the Stones in water, three daies and foure nightes, until they sinke therein: then take the betwixt your finger and your thumbe, with the small ende vprward, and so set them two fingers deepe in good yearth. And whē ye haue so done, ye shall rake them all ouer, and so couer them: and when they begine to growe or spring, keepe them from weeds, & they shall prosper the better, specially in the first yere. And within two or three yeres after, ye may set or remove them where ye list, then if ye doe remove them againe after that, ye must proue of all his twiggess, as ye shall see cause, nigh the stocke: thus ye may do of all kinde of trees, but specially those which haue the great swappe, as the Spilberie,

as figs trees, as such like, the same manner of any Tree.

If ye list to haue the Gumme of an Almond tree, ye shall make a great hole into the tree, a good waie, and so lette him rest, and the Gumme (of the tree) shall issue thereat: thus do men gather Gumme of all sortes of trees: yea, the common Gumme that men doe use and occupy.

To set a whole Apple.

Also some saie, that if ye set a whole Apple sooner than in the yearth, all the Pepines or Curnelles in the same Apple, will grow up together in one whole stocke as Cion, and all those Apples shalbe much fairer and greater then others: but ye must take heed, how ye doe set those Apples, which doe come in leape yere; for in a leape yere (as some do saie) the Curnelles or Pepines, are turned contrary, for if ye should so set, as commonly a manne doth, ye shall set them contrarie.

Of setting the Almonds.

Almonds doe come forth and growe commonly well if they be set without the shell or huske, in good yearth or in rotten hogges dunge: If ye laie Almonds one daie in Vineger, then shall they (as some saie) be very good to plant or laie him in spilke and water, untill he doe sinke, it shalbe the better to set, or any other putte.

Of Pepines watered.

The Pepines and Curnels of those trees, which haue a thicke or rough barke, if ye laie them three daies in water, or els untill they sinke therein, they shall be the better, then set them, or soine the, as is afore mentioned, and then remove them, when they be wel rooted, of thie or foure yeres growth, and they shall haue a thunie barke.

To Plant or set Vines.

If ye plant or set Vines, in the first or second yere, they will bring no fruite, but in the third yere they will beare, if they be well kept ye shall cut them in Ianuarie, and set the same after they be cut from the vine, & ye shall set two together

the one with the old wood, & the other without, so let them grow, in plucking away all wood from about them, & when ye shall remove them in the second & third years, being well rooted, ye shall see them well & safe deep (in good earth) with good dung, as of one store deepe, as there abundance, & keep them cleane from weeds, for then they will prosper the better, & in sommer when the Grape is knit, then ye shall booke of his top or branch, at one or two ioynts after the Grape, & so the grape shall be the greater, & in the winter when ye cut the, ye shall not leave past two or three leaders on each branch, on some branch but one leader, which must be cut betwixt two ioynts, & ye shall leave a yong vine to be a leader. Also ye shall leave therof three or four ioynts at all tymes, if a yong Cion doe come forth of the old branch, as one thereof, if ye doe cut him, ye shall cut him hard by the old branch, & if ye will have him to bring the grape next years, ye shall leave two or three ioynts therof, for the yong Cion alwaies bringeth the grape: ye may at all times, so that the grape be once taken & knit, ever as the superfluous Cions doe grow, ye may breake them off at a ioynt, or hard by a old branch, & the grapes will be a greater: thus ye may order your vine all the Sommer long without any hurt.

To set or plant the Cherie

Cherie trees, & all the trees of stone fruit, should be planted or set of Cions, in cold ground & places of good earth, & likewise in high or hillie places, as ye shall in the shade: if ye doe remove, ye ought to remove them in November and January, if ye shall see your Cherie trees were rotten, then shall ye make a hole in the middle of the bodie two fote or above the ground, with a bigge boarer, that the humour may passe forth thereby, then close the spring, shut him up againe with a pinne of the same tree: thus ye may doe unto all other sorts of trees when they begin to rot, & is also good for them which beare scant of fruit by nature.

To keepe Cherries good a yere.

For to keepe Cherries good a yere, ye shall cut of 3 stalks, and then lay them in a well leaded pot, & fill the said pot therewith, then put vnto them of good thin Honey, & fill the said pot therewith, then stop it with Clay that no ayre enter in, then set them in some faire Soller, and put of sand vnder and all about it, & cover the pot well withall, so let it stand as remaineth vs ye may keepe the a yere, as fresh as though they came from 3 tree, & after this sort ye may keepe Peares or other fruit.

Against Pismiers.

If ye haue Cheris trees laded or troubled with Pismiers for winter, ye shall rub the bodie of the Tree, & all about the roote with the iuyce of Purslane, mingled halfe with Vineger. Some doe vse to anoynt the tree beneath all about the bodie, with Tarre and Bird lime, with Wall oyle bayled together, and anoynt the tree beneath therewith, and doe lay of Chaike stones all about the tree roote, some say it is good therfore.

The setting of Chestnottes.

The Chestnut Tree, men doe vse to plant like vnto the Figge tree. They may be both planted and grafted wel, they wour well in frash and fat earth, so; in sande they like not. If ye wil set the Cornells, ye shall lay them in water vntill they doe sink, and those that doe sink to the bottom of the water, ye best to sette; which ye shall set in the month of Nouember and December, foure fingers deepe, a fote one from an other, so; when they be in these two monthes set or planted, they shall endure long, & beare also good fruit, yet some ther be 3 plant or set them first in iuyce, like Peanes, which wil be sweeter then the other sort, but those which be set in 3 two monthes as aforesaid, shall first bear their fruit, men may proue which is best, experier doth teach. This is another way to proue it know, which Chestnuts be best to plant or set, 3 is, ye shall take a quanttie of plukes, then lay the in

in w^hand the space of thirtie daies, then take and wash them in water faire and cleane, & throw them into water againe, and those which do sticke to the bottoome, are good to plant o^r set, and the other that swimme are naught: thus may ye doe with all other Curnelles o^r Rutes.

To haue all stone fruite taste, as ye shall thinke good.

If ye will haue all stone fruite taste as ye shall thinke o^r thinke good, ye shall first laie your stones to soke in such licour o^r moisture, as ye will haue the fruite taste of, and then set them, as for the Date tree (as some saie) he bringeth no fruite except he bee a hundred yeres olde, and the Date stone must soke one moneth in the water before he be set, then shall ye set him with the small ende upward in good fatte earth, in hot sandie ground foure fingers deepe, and when the bowes do begin to spring, then shal ye euery night sprinkle them with raine water, (o^r other if ye haue none) so long til they be come forth and growne.

Of graffing the Medlar and Misphe.

For to graffe the Medlar o^r Misphe: men do vse to graffe them on the white Hathorne Tree, they will proue wel, but yet small and sower fruite. to graffe one Medlar vpon an other is the better, some men doe graffe first the Wildoyng Lion vpon the Medlar stocke, and is when he is wel taken and growne, then they graffe thereon the Medlar againe, the which both make them more sweete, berie great and faire.

Of the Figge Tree.

The Figge Tree in some Countie, beareth his fruite foure times a yere, the blacke Figges are the best, being dried in the sunne, and then laied in a vessel in beddes one by another, & then sprinkled o^r drawed all ouer, euery late with fine Beale, then stoppe it vp, & so it is sent out of the land. If the Figge tree will not beare, ye shal digge him all about, & vnder the rootes in Februarie,

dynarie, and take out then all his earth, & put vnto him the dung of a Pigeon, so that he lieth betwixt many mungles with it of other fat earth, as Pigeons dung mingled with Oyle & Pepper Hampt, which shall fortifie him much to moue his rootes therewith: ye shall not plant the figge tree in colde tymes, he leueth hot stons, or grassely ground, & to be planted in Autumne is best.

If ye wil plant a Mulberie tree, the figge tree, or others which bring no seed, ye shall cut a twinge or branch (from the tree rote) of a yeres growth, with the olde leaues & barke, about a cubits long, which ye shall plant or set all in the earth, leaue a shalment long of it, and so let it grow, in watering it as ye shall see need. This must be done before the leaues begin to spring, but take heed that ye cut not the ende of toppe above, for then it shal wither and die.

Of trees that beare bitter fruit.

Of all such trees as beare bitter fruit, to make the fruit sweeter, ye shall diuouer all the rootes in Januarie, and take out all that earth, then put vnto them of Hogges dung great plentie, & then after put vnto the of other good earth, and so couer them there withall well againe, and their fruit shal haue a sweeter taste. Thus men may doe with other trees which bring bitter fruit.

To help barren trees.

Here is an other waye to helpe barren Trees, that they may bring fruit: if ye see your tree not beare fruitly in thre or foure yeres good plentie, ye shall bore an hole with an Auger or bearker, in the greatest place of his bodie, (with in a part of the ground) but not through, but vnto a part the hart, ye shal bore him a hole: then take Honey & water mingled together a night before, then put the said Honey and water into the hole, and fill it therewith, then stoppe it close with a short pipe made of the same Tree, not stricken into farr, for prancing the tree.

at midle and by a. An other way, if you will, and please

In the beginning of winter, ye shall digge those Trees round about the roots, and let them to rest a daye and a night, and then put into them of good earth, mingled well with good store of watered straw, or with watered Barley or Wheat, layd next unto the roots, then fill it with other good earth, and he shall beare fruit, euen as the boying of a hole in the master roote, and strike in a pinne, to fill him againe, shall helpe him to beare, as afore declared.

Again fruit may be the better kept, if ye lay them in drye places, in drye straw or haye, but they ripeth to soze, as in a Barley mow, not touching one the other, as in Chaffe, or in vessels of Juniper, or Cyprus wood, ye may so keepe the well in drye salt, or Horse, and upon boardes, whereas fire is nigh, all the winter, also hanging nigh fire in the winter, in Pettes of yarne.

The Mulberie tree.

THE Mulberie tree, is planted as set by the figge tree, his fruit is first sover, and then sweet, he liketh neither dew nor raine, for they hurt him, he is well pleased with soule earth and dung: his branches will waie dyce with him every sixe yeres, then must ye cut them of, as for other trees they ought to be pruned everie yere, as ye shall see cause, & they wil be the better, and to plant him from midde March to midde May is best.

Of Mousse of the tree.

Of the Mousse on your Trees, ye must not let it to long be uncleansed, ye must rubbe it of with a grate of wood, or a rough haire, or such like, in winter when they be moist or wet, for then it will of summer, for Mousse doth take away the strength and substance of the fruit, and makes the trees barren at length: when you see your Trees begin to loose Mousse, ye must in the winter uncover their roots, and put under them good earth, this shall help them, & keepe them long without Mousse: for the earth not stirred above ground,

to one cause of Drought, and also the barrenness of the ground whereon he standeth, and your spote both sucks in Winter, flies and other Vermin, and so doeth therein hide them in Sommer, which is occasion of eating the blossoms, & tender Limbs thereof.

To keepe Nuttes long,

To keepe Nuttes long, ye shal drye them, & couer them in drie sande, & put them in a drie bladder, or in a patts made of Walnutt tree, and put of drye Berries thereinto, they shal be much sweeter. To keepe Nuttes greene a yere, and also fresh, ye shal put them into a patts with Honie, and they shall continue fresh a yere, and the saied Honie will be gentle and good for many Medicines. To keepe Walnuttes fresh greene, in the tyme of straining of Mercurie, ye shall take of that Dommis, and put thereof in the bottom of a Barrell, then lay your Walnutts all ouer the Dommis ouer them, and so Walnuttes againe, and then of the Dommis, as ye shal see cause to fill your vessel. When stopp him close as ye doe a Barrell, & set him in your Keller, or other place, and it shall keepe your Nuttes fresh & greene a yere. Some use to fill an earthen pot with small Nuttes, and then put to them drie sande, and couer them with a kinde of earth, or stone, & then they clay it, setting the mouth of the pot downward, two foote within the earth in their gardenes, or other place, and so they will keepe very moist and swete untill newe come.

To cut the Peach tree,

The Peach tree is of this nature, if he be cut (as some say) greene, it will wither & dye. Therefore if ye cutte any small branch, cutte it hard by the bodie, the withered twignes ener as they wither, must be cutte of hard by the great branch, or bodie thereof, so then they doe prosper the better. If a

Peach tree doe not like, ye shall put to his rootes, the Lees of Olive mingled with water, and also wash his rootes therewith, and likewise the branches, then couer him againe with good earth mingled with his olive leaues, for thus he liketh best. Ye may graffe Peach vpon Peach, vpon Quill, or Albe, or vpon Cherie tree, or ye may graffe the Almonde vpon the Peach tree. And to haue great Peaches, ye must take Cowes milke, and put good earth thereto, then all to strike the body of the tree therewith, both vpperward and downeward, or else open the rinde all bare, thus daies and thus nights, then take Cowes milke, and wash all the rootes therewith, and then couer them againe: this must be done when they beginne to blossom, and so shall ye haue great Peaches.

To colour Peach stones.

TO colour Peach stones, let all the fruit thereof shall haue the like colour hereafter, that is, ye shall lay or set Peach stones in the earth seven daies or more, untill ye shall see the stones begin to open, then take the stones and the curriells softly forth thereof, and what colour ye will, colour the curriell therewith, and put them into the shell againe, then bind it fast together, and let it in the earth, with the head end vpperward, & so let him grow, & all the Peaches, which shall come of the same fruit (grafted or ingrafted) shall be of the same colour. The Peach tree ought to be planted in Autumne, before the cold doe come, for he can not abide the cold.

If Peach trees be troubled with wormes.

ALso if any Peach tree be troubled with wormes, ye shall take two parts of Cowe piss, with one part of Clinger, then shall ye sprinkle the tree all ouer therewith, and wash his rootes and branches also, and if this will kill the wormes, this may ye doe vnto all other Trees, which be troubled with wormes.

To

To haue the Peach without Stones.

FOr to make the Peach grow without stones, ye shall take a Peach tree newly planted, then let a Willow bark by, which ye shall bore a hole through, then put the Peach tree through the sayd hole, and lo close him on both sides thereof, so as he to walke, & let him so grow one yeare, then the next yeare ye shall cut of the Peach stocks, & let the Willow feede him, and cut of the upper part of the Willow also three fingers high: and the next winter take him of nigh the Peach, so that the Willow shall feede but the Peach onely, and this way ye may haue Peaches without stones.

An other way for the same.

Ye shall take the Graffes of Peaches, and graffe them vpon the Willow stocks, and so shall your Peaches be likewise without stones.

If trees doe not prosper.

If that ye see your trees doe not waxe nor prosper, take Land vpon the rootes in the beginning of Januarie, or afore, and in the biggest roote thereof, make a hole with an Auger, to the pith or more, then strike therein a pinn of Oke, and so stoppe it againe close, and let it be well wat all about the pinn, then couer him againe with good earth, & he shall doe well: some doe vse to cleane the roote.

• How to graffe Apples, to last on the tree
till Allhallowtide.

How ye may haue many sorts of Apples vpon your trees untill Allhallowtide, that is, ye shall Graffe your Apples vpon the Quiberie tree, and vpon the Cherie tree.

To make Cherries and Peaches smell,
and taste like spice.

How to make that Cherries & Peares, shall be pleasant, and shall smell and tast like spice, and that ye may keepe them well, till the next ye come againe, ye shall graffe the on the other tree, as is described. But first ye shall take them of some and Grater, wherein ye shall put of the powder of Cloves, Ginger, and Cinamon,

To graffe an Apple which shall be halfe sweet and halfe sower.

To graffe that your Apples shall be the one halfe sweete, & the other halfe sower, ye shall take two Cions, the one sweet & the other sower, some doe put the one Cion through the other, and so graffes them betwene the bark and the Tree: and some againe doe pare both the Cions finely, and so setteth them ioyning into the stocke, inclosing soap to soap, on both the buttocks of the graffes, into the quarters of the stocke, and so setteth them into the head as the other, & they shall bring fruit, the one halfe sweet, & the other halfe sower.

To graffe a Rose on the Holly.

To graffe the Holly, that his leaues shall keepe all the yere greener, some doe take and cleane the Holly, and so graffes in a white & redde Rose budde, and then put clay & spittle to him, and setteth him growe, & some doe put the Rose budde into a slitte of the barke, and so putteth Clay & spittle and bindes him fastly therein, and lets him growe, & he shall carie his leafe all the yere.

OF keeping of Plummes.

OF Plummes there be many sorts, as Damsons, which be all blacke, and counted the best: All manner of other Plummes a man may keepe well a yere, if they be gathered ripe, and then dyed, and put into vessels of Glasse: If ye can not drie them well in the Sunne, ye shall drie them on hurdles of Spiers made like lattice windowes, in a hot Puen after Bread is drawne forth, & to reserue them. If a Plum

tree

Planting and Graffing.

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two like not; open his rinde, & pond it all about the morges
of white mist with water, and so aquer him with againe, or
pond on the stale Urine, or olde piss of olde men, mixt with
two parts of water, and so couer him as before.

Of alkering of Peares, or stony fruit.

If a Pearre doe tast hard, or groweth about the roze, like
small stones, ye shall incoier his rinde (in the Winter;
or alsoe the Spring) and take out all the earth thereof, and
piche out all the stones as cleane from the earth as ye can
about his rinde, then fill that earth, or else take of other good
fatte earth without stones, & fill all his rinde againe ther-
with, and he shall bring a soft and gentle Pearre to rinde, but
ye must be swelld to the wintering of him often.

The making Cyder and Perrie.

Of Apples and Peares, men doe make Cyder & Perrie,
because the use thereof in most places is knowne, I wil
here let passe to speake any further thereof, but thus (in
the passing your Cyder) I will counsell you to keepe cleane
your vessels, and the places wherreas your fruit doeth lye,
and specially after it is broken, or broken, so then they shall
fill this wine into them, and if it be high, the Cyder shall be in-
fected therewith, and also beare the tast after the infection
thereof: therefore as soone as you can, tunne it into cleane
& sweet vessels, as into vessels of white Wine, or of sacke
or Claret, and such like, so that they shall keepe your Cyder the
better and the stronger a long time after: We may hang a
small bagge of linnen by a thred downe into the lower part
of your vessel, with powder of Cloves, spice, Cinamon, and
Ginger, and such like, which will make your Cyder to haue
a pleasant tast.

To helpe frozen Apples.

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Of Apples that be broken by the cold and yet live: Will
live: The remedy to save the fruit of them is this; You
shall lay them first in cold water, a while, & then lay them
before the fire, or other heats, and they shall come to their
scaves againe.

To make Apples fall from the tree.

It is to put of they which neuer saw Apple Tree, and then a bit
of the powder of Asyndine therein, and the fume thereof
ascend vp, and touch any Apple that is lost; that Apple shall
fall into the hand of him that toucheth it, and he shall be his.

We water trees in Sommer if they waxe and lunde
ye shall take of Wheat straw, or other, & eu-
ery evening (or as ye shall see cause) cast thereon water all
about, and it will keepe the trees moyst from tyme to tyme.

To check Appleton's

If you bite to them (or swallow) all about your Apple frills on the outside. I should like to know of you men, as that puts long legs, they shall try to get much better, which is good for the children, and if you see something in any of your Apple frill sides with the tail of a fish, they shall have the better.

To make an Apple grow in a glass: You need

To make an Apple good to smother a Glass, take a Glass
of what fashion ye will, and put your Apple therein such be
it but small, and binde the top of the Glass, and the glass
will to the fire, and keep it so, till the apple have spent
all of your glass, then may ye make of Cu-
cumbers, Gourdes, or pomeroes, what maner of
crosses, the like fashion.

These

Planting and Grafting.

我



These three branches a figure of grafting in the shield in Sommer is, the first branch sheveth into the bark is taken of the maine place sheveth, how it is sette to, and the last branch the soeth how to burne him on, in making the ord of eye from blinding.

To graft many sorts of Apples on one tree.

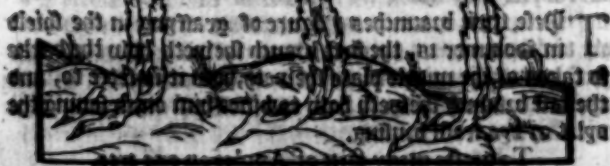
YE may graft on one single tree at once, many bring ye
 simple as on every branch the core can find as in a hole
 declared of ye are the life; but for much we can that
 all your time be of the living, but also the earth and
 grow and abate the other.

To colour Apples

To have coloured Apples, both what colour ye shall think good, ye shall have Sops whole with an Sugar in the best part of the back of the Eggs, take the white of the egg.

or thereabouts, and then looke what colour ye will haue the
of. First ye shall take water, and mingle your colour ther-
with, then stop it vp againe with a short pinne made of the
same wood or tree, then waite it round about: ye may mingle
with the said colour what colour ye list, to make them last
thereafter: thus may ye change the colour & taste of any Ap-
ple: Your colour may be of Saffron, Lorange toyle, Brasel,
Saunders, or other what ye shall see good. This must be done
before the Sopping doe come: Some doe say if ye graffe on
the Olive stocke, or on the Alder stocke, they will bring redde
Apples. Also they say, to graffe to haue fruit without coze,
ye shall graffe in both the endes of your Cion into the stock,
and when they be fast growne to the stocke, ye shall cut it in
the middlest, and let the smaller side grow upwarde, or else
take a Cion and graffe the small ende of the stocke downe-
ward, and so shall ye haue your Apple tree on St. Lamberts
daie, (which is the end of September) they shall neuer wast,
consume, nor waie any, which I doubt.

The setting of Vase plants.



These figures doe shew how ye ought to plant & sette your
vases in the ground, and how to set them together, the one to haue a parte
of the stocke, and the other to haue a parte of the Cion: but
beare in mind, when ye set them, that ye set them so, that
commonly take care the spere of the new Cion ye shall
weede them every moneth, and let not the earth be to close
about the roots at the first, but rase it and then loe it with
a spade, so ye shall see a fullie plant, so then they shall enlarge,
& growe to the toppe, & so ye shall see them after.

How to prayne or cut a Vine in Winter.



This figure sheweth, how all Vines should be pruned and cut, in a convenient time after Christmas, that when ye cut them, ye shall leave his branches very short, as ye see by this figure: ye shall never leave above two to three leaders at the head of any principal branch: ye must also cut them off in the middle, betwene the knottes of the young Vines, for those be the leaders which will bring the Grapes, & rest and order ye that understand as followeth:

Of the Vine and grapes in winter. Somewhat I intend to speake of the ordering of the Vine and Grape, to plant or set the Vine: the plants or sets which be gathered from the Vine (as so planted) are best, they must not be old gathered, nor yet long unplanted after they be cut: for then they will come rather withered, & when ye doe gather your plants, ye must take heed to cut & chose them, whereas ye may with the young Vine, I taught of the old Vine

with the new, for the olde wood wil sooner take root then the newe, and better to growe then if it were all yong Cion, ye shal leaue the olde wood to the yong Cion, a fote or halfe a fote; a fustment long, the yong Cion ye shal cut the length of three quarters of a yarde or there abouts, and ye shal chise of those yong Cions that be thickest ioynted, or nigh ioyntes together, and when ye shal plant or set them, loke that your ground be well digged in the Winter before, then in Januarie ye may both cut and plant, but cut not in the Frost, for that is danger of all kinde of trees, or ye may plant in the beginning of Februarie, & when ye doe plant, ye shal take two of those plants, and set or laye them together, a fote deepe in the earth, for two plantes set together will not so soone faile, as one alone, and lay them a fote long wise in the earth, so that there may be aboue the earth three or foure ioynts: ye may plant a yong Cion with the olde, so that he be thicke or nigh ioynted, so then he is the better to roote, and also to bring forth: then when ye haue set or laied them in the earth, then couer them well therewith, in grending it fast down vnto the plants, but let the endes of your Cions or plantes be turned vp right, aboue the earth three or foure ioyntes, if there shall be more when they be sette, ye shall cut them off, & ye shall cut them alwaies in the middlest betwix the two ioynts; and then lette them so growe, and see that ye weede them alwaies cleane, and once a yoneth loke the earth rounde about them: they shal proue the better. If it be very drie and hot in the Sommer after, ye may water them, in making a hole with a Crow of Iron to the roote, and there ye shal poyre in water in the evening. As for the prouiding of them is; when the Grape is taken and threded, then ye may breake the next ioynt or two after the Grape, of all such superfluous Cions as ye shall see cause; which will cause the Grape to be bigger: Ye may also breake a waye up some of the middle or bestrange branches, and cut them about the roote; or on the vnder branches; which ye thinke will haue no Grape, and when ye poyre or cut

cut them in Winter following, ye shall not cut the yong Vine on nigh the olde, by thre or foure ioynts, ye shall not cutte them like Wyars, to brane a sort of heads together on the bzaunch, which doeth kill your Vine, ye shall leaue but one head, or two at the most, of the yong Cions vpon the olde bzaunch, and to cut those yong Cions thre or scure knottes or ioynts of, for the yong Cion doeth carie the Grape alwaies, and when ye leaue vpon a great bzaunch many Cions, they can not be well nourished, & after ye haue so cut them in Winter, ye shal binde them with Wyars, in placing those yong bzaunches as ye shall see cause, and in the Spring time, when the bzaunches are tender, ye shal binde them so, that the stormie tempest or winde doe not hurt them, and to binde them withall, the best is, great soft Rushes, and when the Grape is clustered, then ye may breake of all such bzaunches as is aforesayd declared, vpon one olde bzaunch thre or foure heads be enough, for the more heades your bzaunch hath, the more your Grape shall be nourished, and when ye cutte of any bzaunch, cut him of harde by or nigh the olde bzaunch: if your Vine be olde, the best remedie is, if there growe any yong Cion about the roote, ye shall in the winter, cut of the olde Vine hard by the ground, or as nigh as ye can, & let the yong Vine leade, and he will continue a long time, if ye couer & fill the place about the roote with good earth againe. There is also vpon or by euery cluster of Grapes, a smal Cion like a Pigges talle, turning about, which doth take away the sappe from y^e Grape, if ye pinch it of hard by the stalks of your Grape, your fruit shal be the greater. If your Vine be old to ranke and thicke of bzaunches, ye shall digge the roote in Winter and open the earth, & fill it by againe with sand and Ashes blende together, & whereas a Vine is unfruitfull and doth not beare, ye shal boze a hole (with an Anger) into the hart or pith, in y^e bodie or thickest part thereof, then put in the said hole a small stone, but fill not the hole close therewith, but so that the thickness of the Vine may passe thereby. When daye all about the roote of good earthe mingled with

good dung, and so shall he not be unfruitfull, but bears forth
 euer after: or also, to cast of olbe urins Wine or pisse, all a-
 bout the roote of the barren Vine, and if he were halfe lost,
 or mard, he should grow againe and beare fruitfull as be-
 fore: This is to be done in Caliter.

To haue Grapes without stones. To haue
 Grapes without stones, ye shall take pong
 planten or bzaunches, and shall set or plant the toppes or
 sma! ende downeward in the earth, and so ye may sett two
 of them together for sailling, as I haue afore declared of
 the others, and those bzaunches shall bring Grapes without
 stones.

To make your Vine to bring a grape, to taste like
 Claret.

To make your Vine to haue a Grape, to taste like Claret
 Wine; and pleasant withall: ye shall bore a hole in the
 stocke vnto þ hart, or with thereof, then shall ye make a Lec-
 tuarie with the ponde of Cloues, of Cinamon mingled with
 a little Fontaine or running water, and fill the layde hole
 therewith, and stop it fast and close with Ware, and so binde
 it fast thereon with a linnen cloth, and those Grapes shall
 taste like Claret wine.

Of gathering your grapes.

ALL Grapes that men doe cut, before they are through
 ripe, the Wine shall not be naturall, nor yet shall long
 endure good: But if ye will cut or gather Grapes to hand the
 good, and to haue good Wine thereof, ye shall cut them in the
 full, or some after the full of the Moone, when she is in Can-
 cer, in Leo, in Scorpio, and in Aquarius, the Moone being in
 the waine, and vnder the earth.

To know if your grape be ripe enough.

FOR to knowe if your Grape be ripe enough, or not,
 which ye shall not onely knowe in the taste, but in sight
 and taste together; as in taste if they be swete, and full

in eating, and in sight, if the stone will come fall out, being chased or bates, which is the best knots to see, and also whether they be white or blew; it is all one matter: The good Grape is he, which cometh out all watry, or those which be all clammy as Birdlime: By these signes shall ye know when to cut, being through ripe or not, & whereas you doe presse your Velline, ye must make your place sweet & cleane, and your vessels within to be cleane also, and see that they haue strong heads, & those persons which doe presse the grape, must looke their hands, feete, & bodie be cleane washed, when as they goe to presse the Grape, and that no woman be ther hauing her termes: And also ye shall eate of no Cheboles, Scallions, Onions, or Carlike, Anniseedes, or such like: For all strong sauiours your Velline will haue the infection thereof, and as soon as your Grape is cut and gathered, you shall presse your Velline after as soon as ye may, which will make your Velline to be more pleasant and stronger, for the grapes which tarieth long in press, maketh the Velline to be small & ill: ye will see that your vessels be new, and sweete within, and to be washed with sweete water, and then well dried againe, and to perfume them with Spackie, & such sweet vapour, and if your vessel chanes not to be sweete, then shall ye ditch him on the sides, which ditch will take away all sull, and such stinking sauiour therein.

To proue of tast wine. **AND** wheneuer ye will proue or tast any Velline, the best time is, rarely in the morning: and take with you three or foure toppes of bread, then dippe one after an other into the Velline, so therein ye shall taste (if there be any) sharp tast of the Velline. Thus I leaue (at this present) to speake anie further here of the Velline and Grape.

If this my simple labour be taken in god parte (gentle Reader) it shall more hereafter encourage me, to set forth any other booke more at large, touching the Art of Planting and Graffing, with other things necessary to be knowne.

Here

Here followeth the best tymes how to order
or choole, and to sette or plant
Hoppes.

In this figure ye shal understand, the placing and making
of the Hoppe hills, by every sower near his head. The
first place is shewed, but one Pole sette in the middell, and
the Hoppe beneath. The second sheweth, how some doth
sette a Pole in the middell of the Hill, and therer
in layes his Hoppe roots. The third place is shewed, how
other some doe set out one Pole in the middell, and the Hop
rootes at holes put in round about. The fourth place shew
eth, how some settes in a Pole in the toppe, and there
layes in his roots. The fifth place sheweth, how some doe set
four Pole therein, & puttes the Hop rootes about the Hill.
The sixte place sheweth, that some use to make crosse holes
in the sides, & there layes in the Hoppe rootes. Thus many
maner of Hoppe hills have bene proved good: Provided alwayes, that your
Hilles be of good fatte earth, specially in the middell to come
unto the bottome. This I thought sufficient to shew in this
figure, the divers maner of setting, whereof the laying of the Hop
is counted the best way.

The best and common setting time of Hoppes, is
from midde November, to midde February, then
the ground is digg and cleane, the ground of water, and
mine it well with good mould, and sette each hill
your

Y^e shall also take one from an other orderly, in making the
a part a funder, and two foot and a halfe broode in the bot-
tome, and when that ye plant them, ye shall lay in euery hil
thre or foure rootes: Some doe in setting of them lay them
crossewise in the middell of the hill, & so couers them againe:
Some setten 3 rootes in foure parts of the hill, other some doe
make holes round about the hills, and puts of the roots ther-
in, and so couers them againe light with earth: of one thort
rote in a part ye may haue many Plants, to set and lay as
ye shall see it good, and it shall be sufficient for euery Plant,
to haue two knottes within the ground: and one without:
Some doe choppe a Spade crosse in the hill, & laies in crosse
the Hoppe, and so couers it.

To choose your Hoppe.

Y^e shall choose your rootes best for your Hop, in the Som-
mer before ye shall plant them, for then ye shall see which
beares the Hop, for some there is that brings none, but that
which beares, shall be for your plants, and let of those in your
hills, so that ye not be deceived, & they shall prosper well.

To sowe the seedes.

Some doe holde, that ye may sow among other seedes, the
seedes of Hops, and so will encrease and be good to sette, or
else to make beds & sow the alone, whereby they may increase
to be set, & when they be strong, ye may remaine and set them
in your hills, and plant them as the other before mentioned.

The setting your poles.

The best time is in April, or when your rootes be strong
half a paze long or more, that ye euery plant of Hop,
in your hills, ye shall set by a hole of six or ten foot long,
or there abouts, as cause shall require. Some doe use to sette
but foure poles in euery hill, which is thought sufficient, &
when ye shall sette them, see that ye sette them so full that
great windes doe not cast them downe.

How to prouide the Hoppe tre.

Y^e shall make when the Hop doeth blossom, and knif in
the top, which shall be perceived to be the Hop, then take

and cut by all the rest growing thereabouts (not being Hop thereon) hard by the earth, that all those which earie & Hop, might be the better nourished: thus shal ye doe in Sommer, as ye shal see the increase & grow, until & time of gathering.

To gather the Hoppe.

At such time as the spirithemalle, as ye shal see your Hop were brown, or somewhat yellow, then he is best to be gathered in a drye daye, in cutting your Hop by the ground, then pluck up your whole therewith so; shaking of your Hop, so carie them into some drye house, & when ye haue so pluckt them, ye shal lay them on boarded lottes, or on hurdles of clothes, that the winde may drye them, and the ayre, but not in the sunne, for the same will take away & strength thereof, nor with fire, for that will doe likewise, and ye shal drye tolle and turne them till they be drie: to trie them when they are drie, hold them in your hand a space, and if they cleane together when ye open your hand, they are not then drie: but if they shatter a sunder in opening your hand, then ye may be sure they are drie enough. If not, let them remaine, & drye ye them as is before sayd. Ye shall vnderstand & diuinitie of them is to preserve them and long to last, but if neede be, ye may occupie them well vnaied, with lesse paction to solue.

What poles are best.

Ye shal prepare your Poles of such wood as is light and stur, and which will not bow with euery winde, the best and likeliest time to get them is in winter, when the sawpe is gone home, and as soon as ye haue taken of your Hop, lay your Poles in sunnie places until the next drying, whereby they may endure the longer.

How to order and dresse your hills.

After the first care is past, your Hoppe being increased to more plenty of cotes in your hills, ye shall after spirithemalle euery yere, open your hills & cast downe & taps into the rotes, vncouering them, and cut away all the superfluous rotes, some both plucke away all the rotes that growes abroad without the hills, then opens the hills and puts

pitte of god new earth vnto them, & to couers them againe, which shall keepe them from the frost, and also make the ground fat, so shall ye let them remaine vnto the Hoping of the yere, in February or March, then againe if ye shall see any superfluous rutes, ye may take them away, & cut them by your Hoppe shall be the better; then againe cast vp the earth about your hills, and cleansing them from all weeds and other rutes, which will take away their strength, if the hedges remaine, so let them rest till your Holes may be set therein.

Of ground best for your Hoppe.

The Hoppe delighteth and loneth a good & reasonable fat ground, not very cold, nor yet to moist, for I haue seene them proue well in Flaunders, in drye sandie fields, the Hop hills being of good fat earth, ye may (as some say) for great nede make your Hop grow & beare on any kinde of rockie ground, so that your hills be great & fat earth, but the lower ground commonly proueth best, so that it stand wel & hot in the Sunne.

A note of the rest aboue said.

Ye shall marke and vnderstande, all this order aboue said, is to haue many Hoppes & good, with a few rutes and plants placed in a small plot of ground. Ye shall vnderstand, the wilde Hoppe that groweth in the heges, is as good to occupie as the other, to set or plant in any other place, but take that ye take not a barren Hop to plant, some Hop will be barren for want of good earth, and lacke of dressing, which ye shall perceiue (as I haue tolde you) in the Sommer before, that when they should beare they will be barren, which is for want of good fat earth, or an unkinde yere, or lacke of indring and good ordering. Therefore suche as are mynded to bestow labour on the ground, may haue as good Hoppe growing in this countrey, as is in other countries; but if ye wil not goe to the cost, to make Hop yards, ye may with a light charge haue Hoppes grow in your hedge rowes, so ferue as well as the other, and shall be as good for

the quantitie as the other in all respects: ye may (for lack of ground) plant Hoppe rotes in Hedge roines, when ye doe quick set, set up poles by the when time shal require in the Sowing, and to bestow every Winter after the gathering your Hoppe, on every hill head, a shouel full of dung to comfort the earth, for then will they beare the more plentie of Hoppe the next yere following: to conclude, you that have grounds may wel practise in all things afoze mentioned, and specially to have Hoppe in this ordering, for your selues, and others: also ye shal give encouragement for other to follow hereafter. I have heard by credible persons, which haue knowen a hundred hilles, (which is a small plat of ground) to beare three hundred pound of Hoppe, so that the commodity is much, and the gaine great: and one pound of our Hoppe dried and ordered, will goe as farre as two pound of the best Hoppe that cometh from beyond the seas. Thus much I thought meete & necessarie to write, of the ordering and planting of the Hoppe.

How to pack your Hoppes.

VVhen your Hops be well tolled and turned on board, ded stozes, and well dyled (as I haue afoze shewed) ye shall put them into great sackes according to the quantitie of your Hoppes, & let them be troden down hard together, which will keepe their strength longer, and so ye may reserve them, and take at your pleasure. Some doe vse (which haue but small stozes) to treade them into dyes, & so reserve them for their vse, which is counted the better waye, and the lesse porcion doth reserve, and will longer keepe their vertue and strength.

Wishing long life and prosperous health,

To all furtherers of this Common wealch.

FINIS.

Here followeth a necessarie Table (by AL

phabete) to finde out quickly all feble particulars in this
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FINIS

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Thomas V Vright, 1590.

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Table 1